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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

Commerce of Chicago for 1859.

Our commercial review published on the first of January is now ready for delivery in pamphlet form at No. 51 Clark street. Single copies 15 cents, 10 copies for $1.00. The railway statistics will be added as soon as they can be prepared. The commercial review is a capital document for distribution, and it is hoped our merchants and business men will give it a wide circulation.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

The appalling nature of the calamity at Lawrence, Mass., fully meets the public apprehension. The mind recoils in horror from the picture of six or eight hundred human beings buried in the vast conglomeration of bricks, timbers and iron looms, which were hurled together in ruins on Tuesday evening. But this was the least part of the terrific scene. While the citizens were toiling at ruins, extricating their groaning neighbors and friends, a fiercer element of destruction was brought in play. Fire burst forth in the combustible material of the wreck, and in a short time the whole was wrapped in flames. Those who had escaped with life in the avalanche of masonry, were reserved only to be roasted in the great furnace fed by the wood, oil and cotton of the immense factory.

The cause of the disaster is to be found in the murderous carelessness of the builders, and the more murderous recklessness of the owners. It appears that the building was never regarded safe; that the walls once spread so much that they had to be forced back to their places by iron supports; in short, that it was a gigantic trap, which has been seven years in springing on its victims. The fire, which consumed the wretched beings spared by the falling walls, was occasioned by that arch-enemy of man, burning fluid.

The Pemberton Mills were erected in the year 1852, by a company of which Mr. Samuel Lawrence was the recognized head. The building and machinery cost $750,000. It was not so large as the Pacific, the Bay State, or the Atlantic Mills, of the same city. The concern was sold within a year, we believe, by the assignees of the Pemberton Company, to Messrs. Nevins & Co., representing a new association, for $325,000.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

We learn from undoubted authority that Judge Breese has declined, or rather repelled, the honor sought to be conferred upon him by President Buchanan, in making him the bailiff of our District Court; and that the delegates in the late Administration State Convention unanimously signed a petition in favor of Thomas Snell, of Clinton, DeWitt county, for the vacancy, who left for Washington on Tuesday night, with his documents and signatures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Struggle for Speaker—Accessions to the Fire-Eaters—Position of the South Americans—Tactics of the Democrats—Result Doubtful.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1860.

My two weeks' leave of absence during the holidays having expired, I have returned to my post to note the incidents of this strange, eventful session of Congress. It will take some days before I can get the "hang of things," as there is a hiatus in my narrative that must be closed to connect the thread of the discourse.

To the eye of the casual observer, no progress towards an organization has been made during this two weeks' interregnum. When I ask acquaintances, "What have you done while I was 'gone?'" the almost invariable reply is, "Nothing. We stand just where we did before "Christmas. The *status quo* has not been disturbed. There is no prospect of organizing "soon; no progress has been made." And when I looked in upon yesterday's sitting, and heard the speeches—the same old songs—and heard the roll called with the familiar announcement from the clerk that Sherman had so many votes, the Disunion candidate so many, the American so many, and so many "scattering," and that Sherman still lacked the same number of an election that he did at the end of the third week, I confess that it was hard to believe that the House was an inch nearer an organization. Still, the world does move. In looking below the surface I discover that the elements of disorganization are gravitating towards a solution of the problem.

The House is on the eve of electing a Speaker. I cannot pretend to name the day when the fact will be of record; but the conditions necessary to that result are nearly completed, and to-morrow may end the suspense, or it may consume the entire week before the dish is sufficiently cooked to be served up before the country. But your readers emphatically ask, "Which side will win?" Yes, that's the important point after all. Well, I will tell them. The way the stream is now running, Sherman, I fear, can not be elected! I am forced to this ugly conclusion much against my wish; but it is foolish to shut one's eyes to the evidence of his own senses, and the concurring testimony of others. Let me briefly summarize the case as it stands.

In the first place, the House consists of 237 members, and was divided five weeks ago, when the members came together, as follows:

Republicans	112
Democrats	93
Americans (including Briggs of N. Y.)	24
Anti Lecomptonites	8
Full House	237

From this you will perceive that while there were 112 good and true Republicans, there were 125 others, not Republicans—being a majority of *thirteen* over our side, if all were united against us. Secondly—the Republicans based their hopes of success on the occurrence of either of two contingencies, viz: the adoption of the plurality rule, or the support of those belonging to the *fourth* party who owe their seats to Republican votes. It was believed that if the plurality rule should be adopted that the Democrats would not be able to get votes enough from the Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites to exceed the solid 112 Republicans, to say nothing of the direct help the latter might get in an emergency, and consequently that our side would elect Sherman as they did Banks. On the other hand, it was thought, that should the Democrats persist in refusing to have the plurality rule adopted, the eight Anti-Lecomptonites, when finally obliged to make choice between Sherman and a Lecomptonite would not seriously hesitate to vote for the former; that on the score of honorable *reciprocity*, if nothing else, they would also support the Republican candidate for Speaker, as thousands of Republicans had supported them for Congress. Such was the basis of the faith that inspired our men to look hopefully forward to a triumphant termination of the struggle.

Five weeks have slipped away. Let us take another survey of the state of parties. There stand the 112 Republicans just as the stood on the second day of the session voting for Sherman as a unit. The Democrats have improved their condition. They were not a unit a month ago, nor a week ago, but they are now. Day after day two of their number refused to affiliate with the rest. McQueen of S. C. voted for Pugh of Ala., and Pugh voted in return for McQueen. But they are at last whipped, bought, or coaxed, in, and now vote with the rest of the party. Stallworth, who has been detained by sickness, will be in his seat in a few days, and Brown of Kentucky is nearly "of age," and will vote whenever his vote is needed to decide the question definitely against Sherman. This fills up the Lecompton panel to the full 93 votes.

The Anti-Lecomptonites numbered originally eight votes, but they are now reduced to barely *three*, Hickman, Haskin and Schwartz have cast their lot with the Republicans. Davis of Ind., and Riggs of N. J., have gone over bag and baggage to the Administration. Yesterday they both voted for Hamilton of Texas, a disunion Democrat. Davis actually put him in nomination and certified to the House that he "was a good conservative, national man!" when he knew in his heart that Hamilton was a slave-code, sectional fire-eater, and as full of pro-slavery feeling as a serpent is full of poison. This reduces the Anti-Lecomptonites to three—Adrain, Clark and Reynolds. The first says he will not vote for Sherman. It is understood that Clark has come to the same conclusion. Reynolds alone has promised to support him. Adding his vote to those of Hickman, Schwartz and Haskin makes 116 for Sherman; and this is the end of the string. Subtract this number from the whole House and there remain 121 votes.

This brings us to the third branch of our survey of the field. The "Americans" reckon twenty-four seats. They are the "third party" on the floor. Their position may be thus stated: They desire the election of a Republican Speaker as against a "Democrat," but dare not help to elect one. If compelled to choose between Sherman and a Southern Democrat, they will vote for the latter. The necessities of their position, they say, will oblige them to take that horn of the dilemma. The John Brown raid and the Helper book, added to the general issue of the slavery question, impels them to vote against our candidate for Speaker. The policy pursued by the Republicans of making no speeches and repelling no perversions and misrepresentations of their principles and purposes, has helped to embarrass the position of the Americans. The silence of the Republicans under the infamous charges made against them, is quoted by the fire-eaters as a confession of guilt, and in consequence such a pressure has been brought to bear upon the Americans from the South, that they not only dare not give any direct support to our candidate, but they say that they can not much longer stand out for their own candidate. Indeed ten of them have already given way under this outside Southern influence, and now vote for the Administration candidate, rather than brave the charge any longer that they were indirectly aiding Sherman, by casting their votes for a third candidate. Thus, on Saturday, nine South Americans voted for Hamilton, of Texas. The prevailing opinion to-day was that nine more of them would feel impelled to follow the example to-morrow, perhaps, which would narrow the responsibility down on the shoulders of half a dozen. And when it is reduced to that they will give way one after the other. Men living away off in the Free Northwest can have have little idea of the terrible pressure or of the character of the influences brought to bear on the South Americans. It may be very correctly called a species of *lynch law*. Those who read the articles in the New York *Herald* may judge from the language held in that sheet what sort of arguments and representations are employed. There will be no escape behind a plurality rule. The fire-eaters have most solemnly declared that it shall not be adopted, and it is in the power of fifty or sixty determined to make good that pledge. There is no way of enforcing parliamentary rules. The doughface Clerk refuses to decide any contested question or motion. The great object of the fire-eaters is to *compel* the 24 Americans to take sides between the great parties, and to vote for Sherman or a "Democrat," knowing very well that when they are driven to that alternative they must go for the Southern sectional candidate, dubbed "National Democrat."

Now comes the crisis of the battle: On the straight contest between Sherman and Hamilton, the certain votes will stand as follows:

Straight Lecomptonites	93
John G. Davis and Riggs	2
South Americans	20
For Hamilton	115
Straight Republicans	112
Hickman, Haskin, Schwartz and Reynolds	4
For Sherman	116
Briggs, Adrain and Clark, (doubtful)	[illegible]
Necessary to a choice	119

It will be seen that Sherman requires all three of the "doubtful" votes to elect him, while either of them can elect Hamilton; or if two of them absent themselves, thereby reducing the number necessary to a choice to 118, the fire-eaters would win the prize. This is just where the issue will come to at last. It is only a question of time. How long will a dozen of the Americans be able to hold out against the fearful pressure from the South bearing upon them? They are like a man who is attacked by the consumption. Sooner or later he must succumb to the deadly destroyer. He may cough and expectorate and "get better" for months, perhaps years, but the final result may be foretold with perfect certainty from the day the first symptom is clearly manifested. The demands of the slavery propagandists are as inexorable on the body politic and in the end as fatal as the deadly pulmonary disease to the physical man.

If the general facts of the case are as above stated, what is to be done to prevent the organization of the House from falling into the hands of the disunionists? In what way can the Southern Opposition be saved from the necessity of voting directly for and electing a Southern, sectional "Democrat?" The solution of these questions involves the withdrawal of Sherman and the substitution of some one else. It is said that Gov. Pennington, of N. J., or Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, could be elected, as there are six or seven Americans who will withdraw from the Hall, and two or three more of them who would vote outright for either of these gentlemen. It is also reported that John Hickman can get three, and perhaps four, anti Lecompton votes not cast for Sherman, as also two Americans, viz: Winter Davis and Geo. Briggs. But I am not prepared to affirm that either of these reports are true. Nor is it certain, even if they were true, that all the Republicans could be induced to drop Sherman and try another candidate, as some of them have declared that they prefer defeat with him to victory with any other Republican. How far the Republicans of the country would endorse this sort of inflexible adherence to a particular candidate is not known; but some people think that a Republican organization of the House is the main thing that the rank and file of the party desire to see accomplished—that the election of a particular candidate is of less importance than the success of the party in Congress. Perhaps before this letter reaches you the telegraph will have anticipated my speculations and surmises, and removed them from the domain of conjecture into the region of fact. CHICAGO.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

It is now almost reduced to a certainty that no election of Speaker of the House of Representatives can be effected until the plurality rule shall be adopted. Mr. Hickman has repeatedly attempted to offer that proposition, but every obstacle has been thrown in his way by the Administration leaders, although it is notorious that a decided majority of the House is ready to vote for it. I have stated, on the best authority, that the opposition to the adoption of this rule comes from the White House and from the Treasury department, that both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have declared that it shall not be adopted; the latter having lately given as one reason for opposing it because it is presented by the Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania. A decent recollection of the close and intimate relations existing between Howell Cobb and John Hickman through the campaign of 1856—when both advocated the same great principle of popular sovereignty, to which Mr. Hickman continues to adhere, and which Mr. Cobb basely deserted—should have restrained the latter from making this assault upon a gentleman who, however decided he may be in the expression of his opinions, has an additional claim upon the regard of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as he (Hickman) was one of those who went to the uttermost to assist in securing Mr. Cobb's appointment to the high position he now occupies. The President is influenced in his opposition to the adoption of this rule by the apprehension that it may result in the appointment of a Speaker, who will see that such Committees are selected as will inaugurate and enforce such an investigation of the corruptions of his Administration as will, when laid before the people, still further aggravate and deepen the resentment entertained against him and his policy.

If Mr. Buchanan felt that he could elect such a man as Mr. Bocock, or Mr. Millson, he, and his Secretary of the Treasury, would regard the adoption of the plurality rule as a good measure of peace, but, inasmuch as they fear that in the struggle they may lose the prize, instructions have been given to resist this rule until the bitter end; and, accordingly, we see the evidences, every day, that nothing but the sheerest necessity, and the greatest public indignation, will induce the Administration forces to yield. Nor is it quite certain that they may not be able to combine so as to be able to elect their man. They affect to fear Mr. Sherman; but as there will be three trials before the speaker is chosen, they will have every reasonable opportunity to make combinations. In order to give color to the factious purposes of these men, they make every possible exciting appeal to the prejudices of the South, and to the supposed interests of the North, and some of their newspapers do not hesitate to say that the election of Sherman will dissolve the Union. Such is the work in which Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and those who support it, are now actively engaged. OCCASIONAL.

THE CITY.

☞ The sleighing was excellent yesterday.

☞ The Bridewell birds, in full force, were clearing off the Court House Square sidewalks yesterday.

AN AMENDE.—In referring to the case of arson the name of Norman Levi should have been given as surety, not as principal.

☞ In the Cook County Circuit Court as already stated, the criminal docket will be taken up on Monday.

☞ The residence of Rev. J. H. Leonard, Seaman's Chaplain, is at No. 267 Illinois street, and not as given incorrectly yesterday.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Thomas the attentive messenger of the American Express Company for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

THE HIDDEN HAND.—This drama still draws large audiences at McVicker's theatre. It is announced for the last time but one this evening, and those who have not seen it should embrace the opportunity.

FINED $1.00.—After a lengthy hearing of the case before a jury in the Police Court, James Nolan, the Randolph street omnibus driver, was convicted of running his vehicle against one of the horse cars. He was fined one dollar, costs to follow the judgment.

☞ The most serious evils are being experienced by very many clients and others in their relations to the U. S. Marshalship, and every days delay in his appointment is to be deprecated. This will apply both to the civil and the criminal docket.

☞ The fearful casualty at Lawrence, Mass., briefly announced by telegraph on Tuesday night was on the tongues of our community yesterday. Those four lines of the dispatch were pregnant with horrors all waited yet dreaded to have revealed. It is done in another column.

TO CHESS PLAYERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting for election of officers will be held this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 12th at the Club Rooms, 18 Portland Block. Every member is requested to be present. Also, any person who may wish to unite with or visit the Club are cordially invited to meet us on this occasion. Applications for membership may be made at any time through the Post-office. Address, "Secretary Chicago Chess Club. J. S. T."

BETHEL CHURCH.—The Bethel, on the corner of Wells and Michigan streets, has just undergone a general repair, both externally and internally, making it now an inviting and comfortable place of worship. The chaplain is an active, faithful man in his profession, and is a tried friend of the sailor. There is preaching at this church every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., and a lecture and prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The snowfall of Tuesday night was about three inches. It drifted considerably on the line of some of the railroads, whose trains were slightly detained this morning. It fell to greater depth in Milwaukee. We learn from the American Express Company's messenger, Mr. Thomas, that the storm was rain at Indianapolis, where the mud is very deep. Our Cincinnati papers of yesterday morning speak of mild weather and everything in a melting mood.

LOOK OUT FOR THOSE BILLS.—The Boston *Journal* sounds a note of warning against the "Still River Bank, Winsted, Conn.—J. L. Van Wert, President, E. Van Wert, Cashier"—pronouncing it a swindling concern which has no legal existence, and is intended for speculations in Canada and the West. Its issues are being largely put into circulation in Canada. They are tens, fives and ones, printed on coarse paper, with common job printers' cuts, rough type, and poor ink. It would be well to look out for the Still River currency.

PROFESSOR BLANEY'S LECTURE.—The lecture by this gentleman before the Commercial College of Bryant, Bell & Stratton on Tuesday evening last, was as we predicted it would be, one of his most brilliant efforts, and was listened to with deep interest and apparent delight by the largest audience ever assembled in that commodious college hall. Indeed, so great was the crowd and the *jam* that several hundred ladies and gentlemen could not even get admission to the hall.

The next lecture in the course before this college was announced to be delivered by J. F. Eberhart, Esq., editor of the *Northwestern Home Journal*, a lecturer of considerable distinction. His subject is "Living *vs.* Vegetating."

☞ The death of Mrs. H. B. Clark, of this city, at Buffalo on Monday afternoon, deserves more than a passing notice. Deceased is one whose name has for years past appeared prominently in descriptions of property in the South Division, on the Lake shore, below Twelfth street. The words "*South of Mrs. Clark's*," or varied to all points of the compass, has continually met the eye in advertisements of sales, or other references to real estate. This is due to the fact, that twenty years since, the residence of the late Henry B. Clark, on Michigan Avenue, near Old street, was built then in our remotest suburbs. Now it is two miles this side of thickly ranged suburban residences, the descriptions of which, however, have gained their most intelligent meaning when referred to in their bearing and distance from the home of the lately deceased lady.

THE HAYMAKERS.—The operatic cantata of the "Haymakers," which many of our readers will doubtless hear at Metropolitan Hall to-night, bids fair to create as much of a furor here as it did in Boston. And there are good reasons why it should. Though as a musical production it is less difficult than the more pretentious works of Foreign composers, it contains much that compares favorably with them. The "Storm Chorus," the "Laughing Chorus," the combined semi-choruses of "Mowers and Spreaders," the quintette "How good is He the Giver," the solo "Scenes of Happiness," and many other things that might be mentioned, would do no discredit to standard trans-Atlantic composers. But, as we have before hinted, its chief excellence consists in the naturalness and success with which it gives expression, not to the exaggerated, violent and often baleful passions common to the Italian Opera, but the healthy sentiments of home and every day life. Mr. Root deserves credit for having struck out a new path in this respect. He has dared to appeal only to such sentiments as find their appropriate place at every happy farm fireside, and eschew all those intoxicating passions that excite only to harm. Go and see the Haymakers.

AN INDIANA THIEF A VICTIM TO DOUGLASISM.—Officer William Douglas, of the city detective force, arrested yesterday in this city one George Seagrove, a young man about 20 years of age, charged with stealing some coats and jewelry. The fellow was arrested in Laporte, Ind., some time since, for stealing a gun, but as the witness failed to appear against him, was discharged.

About ten days ago he went out into the country, seven miles from Laporte, and hired himself out to a farmer. On the second day the farmer and his family went to a temperance meeting at Laporte, and during their absence Seagrove stole $50 worth of clothing belonging to the farmer and $25 worth of jewelry belonging to his daughters, and came on to this city, arriving here Saturday night. Our detective received a letter detailing the circumstances, and not only arrested the thief, but has secured a part of the property. A telegram was sent to Laporte, and Sheriff McDowell reached Chicago yesterday, and took Seagrove back to Indiana last night.

Our Railroad Offices.

The importance of Chicago as a railroad point is abundantly and notably recognized by the prominence secured by the representations of the numerous companies, to their offices, for which none but central and first class locations are accepted.

Dearborn street has, with few exceptions, become the chosen locality, where, within two blocks distance, are ranged our railroad offices. Some of these are of long standing. The Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, have become landmarks on their respective opposite corners of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Just a few doors south of the latter office are the Chicago head quarters of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. These are well known, and some time since established.

North of Randolph, on Dearborn street, in Walker's Marble Block, is the New York and Erie Railroad office, and the Michigan Southern freight office. These, also, are not of recent date.

Some changes have been made which deserve to be noted. The CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. Company have come out strongly upon Dearborn street, and into possession of one of the finest suites of railroad offices in the entire country. They occupy the entire second floor of of Dickey's Building, on the corner of Lake and Deardorn streets, opposite the Tremont House—a noble suit of apartments, certainly unsurpassed in Chicago. The entrance is from Dearborn street—a wide archway—the passage at the head of a short flight of stairs, opening to the right and left through entrances at this season closed with storm-doors. These two stairways lead to the front and rear of the building. On this second floor, which the height of the fine basements almost renders a third floor, the Rock Island Company's offices extend from the Lake street front, along the entire front on Dearborn street, in all eight rooms.

In No. 1 on the corner, commanding a fine outlook on the best business part of our city is the office of the President, Henry Farnam, Esq. The Auditor, Francis Bradley, occupies a room adjoining. Nos. 2 and 3 constitute the Cashier's Department, under the charge of F. D. Sherman. Nos. 4 and 5 are the quarters of Superintendent J. F. Tracy. The General Freight and Ticket Departments are combined and occupy Nos. 6, 7 and 8, under the charge of W. L. St. John.

These offices throughout are in the best style as regards their appointments and arrangement, and we congratulate the Chicago & Rock Island Company on their new home.

On the main floor of Dickey's Building, opposite the Tremont, are the new quarters of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, of which Superintendent Moore and Joseph Price, Esq., the Treasurer, with the assistants in their respective departments, were taking possession of yesterday. It was built for a large banking office, and has been divided by partitions to suit the uses of this company.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company's up-town office was for years a feature of the old corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. The wooden structure has been replaced by the noble building above referred to. The Michigan Central are now taking possession of the fine corner store under the Tremont House, where the familiar face of Capt. Spaulding, the General Ticket Agent, will be restored to the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. George C. Drew of the Freight Department of the same Company has an office connecting, on the Dearborn street front.

On the opposite corner, in the fine basement of Dickey's Building, the Great Western Railway Company of Canada have opened their new Freight Agency, their interests in this city being represented by A. Wallingford, Esq., a new comer, but from experience and precedent an acquisition to the number of our railroad men, and to the interests of this prominent thoroughfare.

In the American Express Company's splendid office on the north-west corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, the New York Central Railroad Company have established their Chicago Agency, represented by H. E. Sawyer, Esq., as also a General Eastern Ticket office to all points East.

PARLOR CONCERTS.—Messrs. DePassio and Becker led off last evening in the attractive feature of parlor concerts, promising so much for the entertainment of our music lovers. Mine hosts Messrs. Tucker & French of the Briggs House had neglected nothing by way of preparation to give the concert last evening every success. The large dining hall was cleared, a stage erected at the east end, and seats were arranged for several hundred persons.

The concert was attractive and the audience most select. The De Clerque Concert at the Richmond House to-morrow evening is elsewhere spoken of. In another column Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick announces the opening concert of her series for Monday evening. The many friends of this talented and estimable lady have united in such a subscription as places her enterprise above all contingency, and her talent and that resident and other talent she will associate with her will give a most charming and beautiful success.

Some of our lady readers may thank us for a suggestion in the matter not of "Nothing to Wear," but of what to wear at a Parlor Concert. It is enough to say that these parlor concerts will in no material respect differ from a concert at Metropolitan Hall, save that being held in a smaller apartment and the audience perhaps more nearly of the same class, it will be of a more social character and dress may be more conspicuous. Bonnets and cloaks are not removed. Indeed, whatever a lady would select for an evening at the opera will be in place at these Briggs House concerts.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE FOND DU LAC DEPOT.—A man named Michael Gothy was killed at the Fond du Lac depot on the West Side, near Kinzie street, in a most singular manner, as follows: The unfortunate man had stepped to one side, but was standing near the track as a train was passing, and stood upon a small ice-covered slope. The first car had passed, and as the second was going by, Gothy's feet slipped upon the ice, causing him to fall towards the car, which struck him upon the shoulder, knocking him down and in some manner drawing him underneath, so that the whole train passed over him before it could be stopped. His face was badly mangled, one of his feet crushed and his body injured.

Deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, who reside near Ogden's Bridge. He was an engineer by trade, but was at present at work in a storage cellar on South Water street, and was on his way to his work when thus overtaken by his fate. Coroner James held an inquest.

OLE BULL IN COURT.—Ole Bull is abroad, with his matchless violin, but the great musician was in the Circuit Court yesterday, by attorney, as defendant to a suit for $2,000. It will be remembered that Ole Bull was in this this city in 1857, and was arrested at that time here. The plaintiff, Elling Lassen, brings suit for goods alleged to have been delivered to Ole Bull's colonists in Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and the year following, on the orders of Ole. Defendant has always claimed that plaintiff was a mere clerk, or custodian of the goods in question, placed in his hands by Gen. Cowan, one of the institutors of the colony of Orleans, founded, as will be remembered, in 1852, by Ole Bull, upon a purchase of 120,000 acres of land in Potter county, as above.

The above case was opened on Saturday last, and will continue a day or two longer. A deposition of Gen. Cowan, above referred to, details the history of Oleana. Gookins, Thomas & Roberts, for plaintiff; Messrs. I. N. Arnold and C. A. Gregory, for defence.

DE CLERQUE'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—Mr. De Clerque's admirable programme of entertainment at the Richmond House on Friday, to-morrow evening is duly set forth in another column. It will be a recherche and brilliant affair and can but prove an entire and happy success.

☞ Chattel mortgage sale of second-hand Furniture and Household Goods at auction by Gilbert & Sampson at their sales rooms, No. 82 Lake street. Also a splendid assortment of New Furniture this morning at 9½ o'clock.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee at the Supervisors Room, in the Court House this (Thursday) evening, January 12, at 7 o'clock, to determine on a call for a meeting of the Republicans of the city for the election of a new committee. A full attendance is requested. I. N. ARNOLD,
Jan. 12, 1860. President Executive Committee.

The following is the Committee:

First Ward—J. H. Dunham, Fred. Tuttle, Henry Winning, Peter Page, Dr. Wagner.
Second Ward—Henry Howland, Theobold Hartman, Charles Busby, A. Kohn, Geo. W. Gage.
Third Ward—Hiram Joy, John Reber, A. H. Boyden, M. Henrich, Geo. A. Flagg.
Fourth Ward—P. J. Rofinot, Leonard Lamperts, G. May, O. H. Salisbury, J. R. Allen.
Fifth Ward—S. N. Wilcox, A. E. Bishop, S. M. Avery, George W. Noble, C. Litchenberger.
Sixth Ward—G. Leverenz, Wm. Wayman, R. Cleveland, A. Torkilson, Wm. Windoes.
Seventh Ward—A. C. Hessing, Neils Peterson, Alonzo Harvey, Henry Wendt, Henry F. Cuthie.
Eighth Ward—W. H. Stickney, Caspar Butz, A. J. Wright, Andrew Nelson, John S. Slawick.
Ninth Ward—Benj. Carpenter, Julian S. Rumsey, C. Klemm, Isaac N. Arnold, Dr. Gebhard Paoli.
Tenth Ward—Charles Reitz, D. F. Wilson, Samuel Rugg, F. Schilling, George Hoch.

Young Men's Association.

MESSRS EDITORS: As much is now being said in the papers concerning our Young Men's Association Library, I would beg leave to add a few words through your columns. Through the politeness of a gentleman I take books out on his name. On going to get a book a few days since, the number of the page and name of the member being given, I was very sharply (to use a cant phrase) questioned and cross-questioned, to know who and what I was, and if I was a member of his family, &c., which was exceedingly tedious and annoying, especially as several gentlemen seated about the room were peeping over the top of their books and laughing heartily at my discomfiture. I am so ashamed of the figure I must have cut—answering questions as though arraigned before a judge, and in being told how to sign those insignificant little bills—that I beg their pardon for being seen there, and will assure them that I will never make my appearance there to be subjected to another such a trial; and I think I am speaking the sentiments of all young ladies who have visited the Library under its present system. MISS JULIA H. C.

According to Miss J. H. C.'s own showing, she had no right to draw books; nor had "a gentleman," though a member of the Association, the power to transfer that right to her. Mr. Matthews, the Librarian, in questioning her, did no more than his duty, and we will answer for it that he did that duty politely as a gentleman should. If she was annoyed by the laughter of lookers-on, theirs, not the Librarian's, was the blame. We do not see that she has just cause of complaint.

The Haymakers.

Messrs. Editors:—Did the snarling critic of the Chicago *Times* in penning his strictures on the operatic cantata of the Haymakers, now being brought out by the Musical Union, consider how unjust it would have been had any habitue of McVicker's theatre denounced some of the late local farces not long ago put upon the stage there because they were not Shakespeare's comedies, or below the classic standard. Everything in its place. Amateurs of our city primarily for their own culture in music, unite in an Association, sustained at a loss and an expense to themselves.

They come before our public in a performance which certainly gives pleasing and graceful music, but it is still a performance of amateurs, and to be judged as such. The ill-natured writer of the *Times'* strictures is splenetic throughout. Doesn't like the rakes, laughs at the scenery, and recalling all his experience in watching his own farces, denounces poor acting, thinks "this is a horse," etc., was stamped upon the whole. It certainly needs nothing to be added to his production to plainly set forth "this is an ass," and an ill-natured one at that.

If not trespassing too much upon your space, let me ask, in behalf of the Musical Union, that their "Haymakers be compared with its own class of entertainments in any city in the country. It was brought out in Boston, and played for twenty nights, and those who may be supposed and spoken without prejudice, say the difference is in favor of our Chicago amateurs. The full house they drew on Tuesday evening, the full house they will draw to-night, testifies that our public appreciate them and their efforts. They will derive a reputation not to be weakened by the efforts of any writer of small farces. Z.

"ON MY PROPHETIC SOUL MY UNCLE."—A decision has been recently given in the Superior Court, by Judge Goodrich, touching the relation of "my uncles" the pawnbrokers to society, which it will be well for them and their nephews to make note of. It refers to the heretofore claimed right of the pawnbroker to sell or dispose of his pledges after the specified time has expired. The case is briefly as follows.

Alexander E. Guild, on Oct. 17th, left in pawn with Edgecomb & Sibley, on Randolph street, two watches valued at $100, on which they advanced the sum of $20, receiving a pawn ticket of the usual form, the pawnbroker agreeing to sell back the watches on the payment of twenty-two dollars on the 10th of November. Below this was a paragraph:

"Redeemable in thirty days; after the above date the said *Guild* has no claim upon said goods."

On the 5th of Dec, Mr. Guild went to the pawnbrokers' and presented his ticket with twenty-five dollars in gold. He was informed he was too late, that the watches had been sold to a man named Keyes, and the pawnbrokers washed their hands of the whole matter. But Mr. Guild thought the affair would pay, followed a little further. He went to Keyes. The latter would give up the watches for $50. Guild preferred to replevy the watches and try titles in the Superior Court. After a careful hearing the verdict was given for plaintiff, Judge Goodrich holding that the pawnbroker has no right to sell his pledges without divesting the pledger's right of property by legal steps.

On the other hand the pawnbrokers claim, and will carry the same to the Supreme Court, that by the terms of the transaction, the property pledged is transferred by a mortgage without defeasance.

E. G. Asay for plaintiff; Eldridge & Tourtelotte for defence.

REV. N. H. SCHENCK IN HIS NEW FIELD.—We clip the following from the Baltimore *Patriot* of the 9th inst:

We had the pleasure of hearing this very able divine preach his Inaugural sermon, yesterday morning, at the Church of the Emmanuel. His subject was the Nature of the Ministerial Commission, and its treatment was in the purity and simplicity of Gospel faith. His points were handled with the skill of a master. His parishioners would be doing a service to the cause of Christ, if they could get the author's consent to its immediate publication. It is such an exposition of the Ministerial Commission, as every preacher might make it a text-book.

Mr. Schenck is a pleasing speaker, endowed with a full, rotund voice, whose intonations are perfectly under his control. His earnestness of manner and eloquence of diction are largely in his favor. We predict for him a career of usefulness in his new relations.

WHERE IS THE CHICAGO MAIL?—The above is becoming a highly interesting subject of enquiry among merchants, bankers and journalists. For some two weeks past we have had to go without the Chicago papers in their season entirely. The scheme about which so much was said, of giving us two mails a day from that city, appears to have resulted in giving us one mail in two days. Cincinnati and Chicago are but a *few* hours apart, and we can think of no valid excuse for so protracted and inconvenient a disarrangement of the mail. Will the Postmasters look to it?—*Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday.*

We commend the above to official attention hereaway. Such a state of things as complained of is entirely without excuse, save as a rare exception. The business and general public of both cities justly demand better things of the Department.

POLICE MATTERS.—Two men, John McQueen and William Conley, got up a small fight between themselves, and paid a license fee of $3, for the same.... John Steelyard got off his balance and out of his sphere and has been operating in *ale, beer* and *wine* measures, and the like. He was sent to Bridewell.... James Little was fined a little fine of three dollars for a little drunk which he will work out in a little while at Bridewell, with a little hammer breaking little rocks. "Man wants but *Little* here below." Parties in search will find him as above.... Jonas Kelley was fined $3 for disorderly conduct.

CAUTION.—I understand there is an Irishman going about (when he is out of the Calaboose) representing himself as sexton of my church, for purposes of his own. I have no sexton.
E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS OFFERED.—For a Chicago ... [illegible] ...—*Press & Tribune.*

Our contemporary forgets that servants are not allowed out after 8 o'clock.—*Journal.*

We have often wished it were a family rule all over town that housemaids and serving men were not allowed out of doors after dark on concert nights. Certainly no persons but hired girls, nurses, wet and dry, and boys and men out at wages, would thus be willing to ruin our concerts by this eternal and inevitable leaving just before the performance is concluded. It is impudent, silly, and altogether defenceless, save in the cases above mentioned of those whose time is not their own.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

BILLIARDS.—Second hand billiard tables, with marble and slate beds, for sale CHEAP. Apply at 362 South Clark street. A. B. GRIFFITH. ja7-B389-2w

ZOUAVE SEGARS.—J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. ja6-2w

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents ℔ gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark St. ja6-2w

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at Bettie, Indiana, by the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, Mr. M. S. PATRICK, of this city, and Miss MARY LOW.

DIED.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, the 9th inst., of Disease of the Liver, Mrs. CAROLINE CLARKE, widow of the late Henry B. Clarke, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house corner of Michigan avenue and North streets, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Wanted.

WANTED—A lady who teaches Music, Piano, Guitar, &c., desires a home where her services in teaching will be equivalent to board. References given and required. Address "A. M." Box 75, Peotone, Will Co., Ill. ja11x3t

WANTED—A French Gentleman having some leisure hours, would like to devote them to giving lessons in French and Translations, at his house or at the residence of pupils. For particulars address "C. F.," Press and Tribune Office. ja5x1w

WANTED—By a young Lady of some experience, a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family, at the West, to instruct in the English Branches and Music. In the city or near one preferred. Best of references given and required. Address "A. M." Box 324, Hartford, Conn. ja11x3t

WANTED.—By a Lady with two little Girls, five and ten years of age, Board in a Private Family, where there are no other boarders. A widow lady preferred, who would be willing to take a supervision of the children during a temporary absence of the mother. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address "C." at this office. ja12-1wx

WANTED—To Exchange a Desirable Residence in the City of Peoria, Illinois, centrally located, for a stock of Dry Goods. This property is worth $5,000. [illegible] third of the value of the property in goods and pay cash for [illegible]. Address "Exchange," Care Box 212, Peoria, Ill. ja7-2w

To Rent.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately.—A two-story frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, [illegible] between Wabash avenue and State street. Inquire of E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street. ja9-2w

TO RENT—Two new brick Dwellings, on Michigan street, between Cass and Wolcott; three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements [illegible]. Also store on the Dock below Rush street Bridge—convenient and suitable for storage of flour and provisions. Apply to S. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 132 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 4 [illegible] Block, Randolph Street bridge.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 400 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. Good brick stable. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 378 Wabash avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—100 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents. 1 Iron Kettle [illegible]. 1 Stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 3664. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—250 acres Improved and 70 acres of Timbered Land, in Tazewell county, Illinois. Also, a Dwelling House and four Lots, in the town of Spring Lake, for sale or exchange for a stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, (or a stock consisting of a portion of each,) or Lumber. For further information, call on, or address, the undersigned, at Spring Lake, Tazewell County, Illinois. S. MASHER, Jr.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Board with furnished rooms. Also, day board, at 87 Washington street, near State street. ja5x1w

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife can be accommodated with Board and pleasant suit of Front Rooms in Carpenter's Block, Union Park, upon moderate terms. References exchanged. Enquire at 51 South Clark street. ja10-1wx

BOARDING—Board can be obtained at the Waverley House, 278 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $3.00 and $3.75 per week. Day board, $2.50 per week. Transient 75 cents per day. A. C. COLBY, Proprietor.

BOARDING—49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. First-class Board, with well furnished rooms in a private family, for a gentleman and lady. Also, single rooms. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY Sewing Machine.
For Economy, Strength, Durability and Quality of Work this is the most desirable Machine ever offered to the public.
Makes the DOUBLE THREAD, DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH, which will not rip though every third stitch be cut, and fastens its own ends.
Every Machine Fully Warranted.
Chicago Salesroom, 132 LAKE STREET. R. PARKER PIERCE, Agent.
Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles constantly on hand. Also the PATENT UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE.
Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a Liberal Discount.
Apply at the Factory, rear of 135 Wells street, or send for Circular.
WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN.
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $448,515.96.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $231,097.65.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO., Capital and Surplus $170,541.53.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus $230,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $242,104.94.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 50 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.
I shall pay particular attention to the Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods deposited to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE Will be open during the SLEIGHING SEASON FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS and PARTIES.
☞ The House will be lighted with gas, and every accommodation will be furnished that parties may require.

MISS CAMERON HAS AGAIN opened her rooms, corner of Canal and West Washington street, for the instruction of pupils in Landscape, Oil Painting and Pencil Drawing, and solicits the patronage of those wishing instruction in the above art. Terms reasonably adapted to the times. Apply at the Rooms, or address P. O. Box 392.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT Association.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at [illegible] Hall, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to take action on a proposed amendment to the Constitution [illegible]. By order, F. F. WOOD, Sec'y.

JOB TO LET.—Carpenters and Builders who wish to take the job of [illegible] and take pay in lumber, will please call [illegible]. GALEN EASTMAN.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 83 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West.

LOST—A Pair of Gold Spectacles on Michigan avenue last Sunday morning. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Counting Room of the Press and Tribune, No. 51 Clark street.

WANTED—A situation as Cook or Chambermaid by a respectable Scotch girl who can give good references as to ability, &c. Inquire at 10 Indiana street.

WANTED—Board in a private family where no boarders are kept. The writer is a man of middle age and quiet habits, is desirous of obtaining board and lodgings as above. Any one having such accommodations will give notice of same to Drawer No. [illegible], Post Office, Chicago. South Side preferred.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation as Seamstress. Can give good references. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address "A. A." P. O. Box 2446, or call at 219 State street.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship on Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Great Chain of Commercial Colleges, on desirable terms. Apply at 70 State street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted immediately a silent partner to take a one-third interest (with parties well known in Chicago) in a business netting upwards of $25,000 in six months. About $3,000 cash required. Address [illegible], appointing time and place for an interview. All communication strictly confidential.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held at their church on Saturday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Trustees. WM. BARRY WILLARD, Sec'y.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The Barque Great West, of 300 tons burden, is offered for sale at a bargain. Terms liberal. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, No. 1 South Clark street.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. K. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NOTICE TO PACKERS AND COOPERS.—The subscriber has on hand 100 M. Staves and Heading for tight work, made by H. H. Evart's Patent Stave Machine. Persons wishing to purchase the same will please call at 229 State street. N. S. HIGGINS.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER of the South Division.—The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the South Division of Chicago at the next election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. G. H. BAUMER.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 [illegible] Building. ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Battermann, Von Hollen & Bro., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Battermann having sold his interest to Theo. and Geo. Von Hollen, who alone are authorized to collect all debts due to the firm, and assume all liabilities of the same. WM. BATTERMANN, THEO. VON HOLLEN, GEO. VON HOLLEN. Dated Chicago, Jan. 7th, 1860.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery, Provision and Meat Business [illegible] as heretofore carried on by Battermann, Von Hollen & Bro., under the name and style of Von Hollen Bro. THEODORE VON HOLLEN, GEORGE VON HOLLEN. Dated Chicago, Jan. 7th, 1860.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, members of the Light Guard Band, understanding that an erroneous impression exists on the part of the public [illegible]
A. J. VAAS, F. W. SCHMIDT, JOS. DRACH, T. W. BARWARD, CH. BIERSTEDT, CH. NURNBERGER, W. DRACH, W. SCHUMACHER, A. WEISGERBER, F. MEYER, GEORGE CHAFFEY.
At a meeting of the Chicago Light Guard Band, held January 7th, 1860, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the course Mr. Alexander Scott, late Leader of the Light Guard Band, has taken in leaving the Band without any notice, and having neglected by the time to furnish any explanation of his past course, that he has forfeited his position and connection with the Band. GEO. CHAFFEY, Sec. L. G. B.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to us all his property [illegible] for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of CARTER & CABEREY, Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois:—All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same to us for adjustment, within thirty days from the date hereof, at No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, or at the office of Cornell & Jameson, our Attorneys, No. 86 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. WM. H. CLARK, JOHN F. FELLOWS, JR., SETH A. HALE, Assignees. Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860.

SCOTCHMEN ATTENTION.—There will be a meeting of Scotchmen in favor of celebrating the Birthday of Scotland's Great Bard, Robert Burns, at the Highland Guard Armory, Lind's Block, on Thursday evening, January 12th, at 8 o'clock.

TO STONE CUTTERS.—Proposals will be received at my office until the 18th inst., for the cut stone work required for the towers of the Church of the Holy Family. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs! Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
BROWN'S TROCHES.
"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box.
Sold by FENTON & CO., 24 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.)
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards.

WABASH AVENUE.—I will sell on time and at a low price either a vacant lot or a house and lot on Wabash avenue. [illegible]

$4.00.—GOOD BEECH and Maple Wood [illegible]. JOHN B. KING.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND Warehouse.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by [illegible], on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of the public. HIRAM WHEELER.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery [illegible]

ERIE COAL.—The best quality of Erie Coal [illegible]. E. HASKIN & CO., Dock foot of Lasalle street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1860.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE HIDDEN HAND.
TAKE YOUR CHILDREN TO SEE THE HIDDEN HAND.
THE PERFORMANCE CONCLUDES at Ten O'clock, THE HIDDEN HAND.
TAKE YOUR FAMILIES TO SEE THE HIDDEN HAND.
EVERYBODY IS GOING TO SEE THE HIDDEN HAND.
BUT ONE MORE CHANCE TO SEE THE HIDDEN HAND.
Will shortly be produced another great play by an American Author, entitled LOVE'S VENOM; OR, THE HEARTS MYSTERY.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c; [illegible]. J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MRS. BOSTWICK TAKES pleasure in informing her friends and the citizens of Chicago generally, that she will give a series of Six Soirees Musicale AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE, Commencing on Monday Evening, Jan. 16th.
Mrs. BOSTWICK is happy to announce that she has already made arrangements with some of the best available talent to assist at these Soirees, among whom may be named Mrs. BANDT, the eminent pianist, and others, whose names will be duly announced.
The subscription Book is now open at Root & Cady's Music Store, No. 95 Clark street, where parties can secure season tickets.
Terms of subscription, Five Dollars, admitting two to each Soiree. Single tickets, Fifty Cents each, only to be obtained at the door on the evening of each soiree.

MUSICAL DANCING CLUB WILL GIVE A Social Select Party At the Rooms of MESSRS. McEVOY & LASSARRES, No. 146 South Clark street, On Thursday Evening, January 12th. Tickets to be had of a Member at the door.

THE OPERATIC CANTATA Of the Haymakers, By GEO. F. ROOT, Will be Repeated On Thursday Evening, Jan. 12th, '60, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Under the Direction of the Author. MISS L. S. TILLINGHAST......PIANIST.
Tickets 50 cents. May be had at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street [illegible] and at the Hall.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ [illegible].

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—EIGHTH ANNUAL Ball and Banquet OF THE Chicago Typographical Union, On the 17th January, 1860, AT THE RICHMOND HOUSE. Music by the Light Guard Band, S. T. DEAN, Caller.
Tickets for Ball and Banquet (Carriages included) $5.00. For either Ball or Banquet 3.00.
[illegible]

GRAND CONCERT, Supper and Soiree, AT THE RICHMOND HOUSE, On Friday Evening, January 13, 1860, FOR THE Benefit of Mr. DeClerque, The Celebrated Violinist.
For which occasion he has engaged the best talent in the city, viz: MISS GARTHE, E. J. ROBBINS, CHARLES BRENTYSPRAAK, Messrs. BICHL, GROTE, ASBACH and HAND.
PROGRAMME—PART I. [illegible]
PART II. [illegible]
This entertainment will be one of the most recherche ever given in this city. After the Concert, Supper will be served in the usual magnificent style of the Richmond House, to be followed by a Grand Soiree [illegible].
Concert commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S Dancing Academy, 132 Randolph street, corner of Wells, is now open for the season. [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. WINTER TERM. The advance class commences TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1860, at 7 o'clock. Elementary Class, Friday Evening, January 13, 1860, at 7 o'clock, in the MUSICAL UNION HALL. [illegible]

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES ON THURSDAY EVENINGS, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES. The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture: Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Rev. T. STARR KING, MORTIMER THOMPSON, BAYARD TAYLOR, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, GEO. SUMNER. [illegible]

THE CHINESE MUSEUM FOR Sale. [illegible]

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!! WILLIAM BURKHART, LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND. [illegible]

1860—BILL-HEADS FOR THE New Year [illegible]. WM. H. RAND.

$3.50.—BUSINESS CARDS [illegible]. WM. H. RAND.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion [illegible]; each subsequent day [illegible]; two weeks [illegible]; one month [illegible]; three months 12.00; six months 20.00; one year 30.00.
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 1 50 " for each subsequent month. 16.00 " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street. Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, and Housekeeping Goods at Auction. On Thursday Morning, Jan. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, Etc., consisting of tete a tete, book cases and secretaries, whatnots, piano stools, easy, rocking, rec pillow and parlor chairs, marble top and other tables, elegant parlor suits, hall stands, oak chamber setts, marble top and plain bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, French and cottage bedsteads, extension tables, chairs, sideboards, mirrors, carpets, crockery, &c., together with a great variety of other goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On Thursday, Jan 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, by virtue of a Chattel Mortgage [illegible]. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street. Hotel Furniture, Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, Mirrors, Stoves, BEDDING CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE OF THE McCARDLE HOUSE, AT AUCTION. We will sell On WEDNESDAY, January 18th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, and continue each day until all is sold, the entire Furniture, &c., of the McCardle House on Dearborn, between Lake and South Water sts., consisting of all kinds and descriptions of Parlor, Chamber, Office and Dining Room Furniture [illegible]. ONE LARGE COOKING RANGE AND FIXTURES. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WAREHOUSE SALE. I will sell for charges at the Warehouse of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO., On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, 1860, at 10 o'clock a. m., The following goods, unless the charges are previously paid: [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76. A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city.

Money and Exchange.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security. At ten per cent, for five years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 47 Clark st.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, [illegible] CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity [illegible]. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. Jenczewsky & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] A. JENCZEWSKY, JAN PIOTROWSKI.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kreigh & Co. is this day dissolved [illegible]. D. KREIGH, D. B. TAYMOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. HENRY W. HINSDALE, JOHN P. BABCOCK. Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm name of H. W. Hinsdale & Co. for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at No. 18 and 20 South Water street. HENRY W. HINSDALE, SYLVESTER SIBLEY. Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE. We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney. H. W. HINSDALE & CO. Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee, Cook & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of Samuel Faulkner, are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its business. M. L. SATTERLEE, G. C. COOK, FREDERICK FISCHER, SAM'L FAULKNER. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 18 and 20 State street, Chicago. G. C. COOK, FREDERICK FISCHER, [illegible], LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR. Chicago, December 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Loan Agency, Collection & Insurance Business, My Cashier, MR. LYMAN BAIRD. The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of L. D. Olmsted & Co., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. L. D. OLMSTED. Chicago, January 2d, 1860.

COME ONE! COME ALL!! IMMENSE SALE OF FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST! At the Store formerly occupied by C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.
LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT AT COST.
do CONGRESS do do do AT COST.
do FINE DRESS GAITERS......AT COST.
do WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS......AT COST.
do do do GAITERS......AT COST.
do FRENCH KID SLIPPERS......AT COST.
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS......AT COST.
CHILDREN'S do do do......AT COST.
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS......AT COST.
THE ENTIRE STOCK Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices. G. REEVE, Successor to C. E. Wiswall.

NOTICE.—Superior Court of Chicago.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—[illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. Chicago, January 5th, 1860.

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, - - - Iowa. [illegible]

WM. P. WOODRUFF, [illegible]

WOOD ENGRAVING.—[illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—[illegible]

Press & Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Frequently during the past year did we feel it to be our duty to urge Western merchants to purchase sparingly, and to confine their invoices to plain, substantial goods, and such articles as are commonly reckoned among the necessaries of life. We deem it equally imperative to commence the year 1860 with similar warnings. The West cannot yet afford to indulge in luxuries; and, for their own permanent good our merchants should not tempt the people to buy them. Western jobbers and merchants will soon be making out their orders for the spring trade. We entreat them to observe the same prudence and caution which they practiced the past year. Better by far to be obliged to order twice, or even half a dozen times, than to load down their shelves with unsaleable goods, or extravagant articles, which they are obliged to use every dishonorable art to palm off upon their customers.

This advice is the more needful as Western firms are now in much better credit than they were a year ago. The New York importers and jobbers argue correctly that houses that have paid promptly during the fearful revulsion through which we have passed, are good for all they can be induced to buy. Hence every possible inducement will be held out for Western merchants to purchase largely. Goods will be offered "very, very cheap;" credits will be extended, and the syren song of large business and large fortunes will be sung to most enchanting melody. We sound the note of solemn warning against yielding to music so deceptive. Let no man be lured by it to his own embarrassment and, perhaps, destruction.

The New York importers are beginning to smart severely from the effects of their past folly. Money in Wall street is becoming decidedly stringent, and the effort will now be to force their goods upon the country, even at a sacrifice, in order to save protests. We have again and again entreated Western merchants to leave the New York importers to reap the bitter fruits of their own reckless folly. The country did not need the one hundred and thirteen millions worth of dry goods which were imported during the year 1859. Vast quantities lie in bond, or are still in the hands of importers. There let them remain, to teach them salutary lessons for the future. Look at the imports at New York for the past three years:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Dry Goods	$113,152,021	60,154,509	90,5[illegible]
Total Imports	140,416,644	1[illegible]	214,[illegible]

These figures show that the New Yorkers imported some $26,000,000 worth of goods last year more than they did during the flush times of 1857. We have heretofore also referred to the fact that they exported during the year some thirty millions in coin more than was received from California. And yet we find in the New York papers the following comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 7:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
General Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,4[illegible]
Total for the week	$1,549,281	$1,990,785	$3,0[illegible]

Here we have more than a million of imports in the first week of the year more than in the corresponding week of '59, and twice as much as in '58. Now we submit, that it will be far better to leave these goods upon the hands of the importers to their own inevitable ruin, than for the community to become involved in their folly by purchasing them. We warn Western merchants to keep "hands off." Yield not for a moment to their winning smiles and urgent appeals to purchase. Be honest to yourselves and to your customers and buy only what you know they absolutely need and can pay for when purchased. The great vice of the credit system is that in the hope of large profits and sudden wealth merchants purchase too much, and then use every means to induce their customers to buy, and thus the resources of the country are largely consumed in useless extravagance.

The proceeds of the last crop are affording great relief to the West. But a rigid economy is still necessary to clear off the indebtedness that still palsies our energies and clogs the wheels of our onward progress. If our merchants discard the counsels of prudence, then we go behind them and say to our people, leave their goods upon their hands. Your sons and your daughters will be all the better for wearing plain, substantial clothing. Lessons of economy will do them good. Let those lessons be enforced by the emphatic teachings of example. And in general, let every man rigidly eschew all luxuries till all debts are paid, and then it will be time enough to decide what shall be done with the surplus income, with which a kind Providence may have blessed us.

THE FORTY-FOUR DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

The National Democratic Danite Convention at Springfield appears to have been a more respectable affair than the public were prepared to expect. The *State Journal* puts the number of delegates at three hundred. The Cook county delegates, however, stake their arithmetic on exactly three hundred and fifty-four. At all events, there is no doubt that it was the most numerously attended Convention the Administration forces have ever been able to muster in Illinois; nor is there any question that the Douglas file leaders would very much have preferred that no such gathering should take place. Considerable uneasiness was manifested in the "fourth of January Convention" as to the probable doings of the concern over the way. This anxiety was first displayed in the *call* for the Douglas Convention. Cook issued his call for the 10th of January, supposing he was putting it early enough in all conscience to give himself and his crowd the merit of seniority before the Charleston tribunal. The other side could not hold their conclave any earlier than the 10th, without confessing their *fear* of the despised Danites—and of course they would never do that. Yet they did it, and the leaders who counselled the calling of the Convention in mid-winter, long before the call was issued for the National Convention, know perfectly well that Isaac Cook chose the day for both crowds.

We are not so bereft of sense as to pretend that the Administration delegates to Charleston represent the Democratic party of Illinois. The last general election disclosed two counties only where they outnumbered the Douglasites—Union and Bureau. But it is quite another question whether the pro-slavery disunionists at Charleston will recognize the Democracy of such old Free-Soilers and Wilmot Proviso men as T. L. Dickey, W. M. Jackson, A. M. Herrington, John D. Platt, and C. I. Horseman, who figure among the Douglas delegates.

A few years ago, according to latter-day definitions, these men were rank Abolitionists, incendiaries, negro-worshippers and Harper's Ferry traitors. Even Douglas denounced his friend R. S. Molony, in the campaign of 1858, for having once endorsed the Wilmot Proviso. Yet Jackson, Herrington, Platt and Horseman did the same thing at the same time and place! We say it is at least questionable whether such acts as taint the records of these men will prove good cards of introduction at Charleston. On the other hand, Judge Skinner, Judge Parrish, Ex-Gov. Reynolds, and Norman H. Purple, who figure on the Administration list, are not the men to be turned out of a Democratic Convention with a sneer. They will command respect at Charleston whether allowed seats in the Convention or not, and they never will be ousted without a struggle.

The "Danites" of this city, who have just returned from Springfield, are confident that if the Douglas delegation is admitted at Charleston, they will be admitted too; or that the Convention will take one-half of each, as was done at Cincinnati in 1856 in the Hard and Soft controversy—the Softs outnumbering their opponents at home by five to one in 1854, and two to one in '55. There is no doubt that the Douglasites have recalled this precedent with some alarm.

It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

COMPETITION FOR THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

In another column of this morning's issue will be found an article copied from the New York *Daily Times* relative to the carrying trade of the West and the Southwest, and the prospect that much of the business of those sections will be diverted from New York city, and from its canals and railroads, by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Attention has been frequently called to the same facts in these columns, not for the purpose of frightening New York or with the desire of further increasing the spirit of rivalry between competing routes for the Western trade, but to apprise the West of the increased advantages placed at her command by the opening of an additional line of railroad to the Atlantic—not only in the way of a reduction in cost of transportation, but also in the facilities which it offers for opening a direct trade between the West and Europe, by which the former may save a large portion of the immense commissions and profits now paid annually to the merchants of New York. Hitherto the subject has scarcely enlisted the attention of the press of New York city. Accustomed to regard that city as the pre-destined commercial metropolis of the United States, secure against any rivalry that could possibly be organized, any intimation that this security was more fancied than real has always been met with cool indifference. We do not suppose, however, that had the note of alarm been sounded by her press at an earlier day, the consummation which the *Times* now so earnestly deplores, would have been prevented or even delayed. The trade of the West is a prize of too great magnitude to suppose that those who have entered the lists to compete for it—especially those who have control of unlimited means—can be deterred by anything short of failure after absolute trial. The Grand Trunk has now arrived at the point of trial, and the indications of success are a full warrant for the alarm which marks the article copied from the *Times*.

So far as the West is concerned, the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway is full of promise. It is not to be expected that New York will surrender at discretion. She will devise means for competing with the new line, and this will be met by further reduction and an increase of facilities on the part of the Grand Trunk. That one result will be an immense cheapening in the cost of transportation between the West and the seaboard, there is no room for doubt; it may also lead to changes in her commercial relations with the world that will be of no less value. We shall see.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF LABORING MEN.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, at the last session of Congress designated the free laboring men of the North as "greasy mechanics" and "mud-sills." Senator Brown, of Mississippi, a few days ago asserted that "the slaves of the South occupy a higher position morally, socially and physically than any other laborers on the globe"—and of course higher than working men in the free States. Senator Mason, of Virginia, in a speech made last week, sneered at Northern laborers as a "servile" race. It was a political axiom of John C. Calhoun that capital should own the labor. The Richmond *Enquirer* asserts that the natural condition of the laboring classes, of whatever color, is *slavery*. The New York *Day Book* advocates the adoption of a law by the free State Legislatures, to sell the poor white people.

Hammond, Brown and Mason are recognized as among the most influential leaders of the Democratic party. John C. Calhoun was the author of its political dogmas, and the *Enquirer* and *Day Book* are ranked among its ablest organs and expounders. Ought not the working men of the North to have a high regard for a *party* whose leaders and organs speak thus contemptuously of them, and would, if they could, reduce them to the condition of slaves?

The Great Breach of Promise Case.

The case of Carstang *vs.* Shaw was set for trial in the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, on Monday last. It will be remembered that on the former trial the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed ($100,000), and it is this, together with the high standing and wealth of the defendant, that renders the case so interesting. The verdict is the largest ever given in the world in a similar suit. On the present trial an enormous amount of new testimony, principally depositions taken abroad, will be introduced. It comprises the evidence of over fifty witnesses residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

The American Almanac.

The American Almanac for 1860 has been received by S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street. The great variety of political and commercial statistics which it contains, its obituary notices for the past year, and the great value of its scientific information have long rendered this work a necessity to every intelligent man in the country.

A YOUNG WATT.—The Delavan, Wis., *Northron* has the following: "Henry, son of H. H. Williams, Esq., jeweler in Delavan, a lad about 15 years of age, has succeeded in making a real live steam engine, which will perform several hundred revolutions per minute, and moves with regularity and beauty. What is most extraordinary, the engine was made without any materials excepting those consisting of copper, of which the boiler was formed."

Split in the St. Louis Democracy—War of the Factions.

[From the St. Louis News.]

The Democratic party of St. Louis "celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans" at Washington Hall, Saturday night, by a battle among themselves, less bloody, but quite as animated, in a small way, as that which was fought on the field of Chalmette, forty-five years ago. Col. Churchill, Chairman of the Central Committee, had called the meeting at eight o'clock, but before the exact hour arrived, the followers of Douglas, "few, but determined," stole a march on their brethren, took possession of the Hall, appointed Judge Kram President, and proceeded to "go ahead" with the "celebration," as if nothing was wrong. In the midst of their usurping proceedings, however, they were interrupted by Colonel Churchill, who called on the faithful to come out from the midst of the unclean crowd, and hold a meeting by themselves. Some went, and some remained. Those who went out, organized in another part of the Hall, where they were addressed by Col. Churchill, E. Longuemare, John Hogan, Col. Bogy, Wm. A. Seay and Judge Cook. Those who remained had a good time in listening to addresses from A. J. P. Garesche, Christian Kribben, and C. F. Jackson.

The schism presents some very interesting features, and some inexplicable incongruities. For instance, those loving and affectionate friends, John Hogan and the *Republican*, strangely enough, find themselves arrayed opposite each other—the Postmaster being a trumpeter in the Administration ranks, and the newspaper being the organ of the Douglasites. Again, we find the *Republican* and its Gubernatorial candidate, Sturgeon, separated, while C. F. Jackson, who is *not* its candidate, at the end of the hurly-burly, is discovered to be its unwelcome bed-fellow. Nor is this all. In the distance, we see two separate Democratic State Conventions, two distinct delegations to Charleston, two hostile Democratic candidates for Governor, and two candidates for Congress, in the St. Louis District. It is a loving and brotherly picture, and is another proof of that charming unity which pervades the party throughout the land.

The Kidnapped Irishman.

[From the Cincy Times, 8th.]

The Chicago *Times* may have received such information from here, but if the editor of that paper will come down here we can prove to him that the aforesaid "negro" is as white as he is, and we have no doubt but that of Leary and the *Times'* informant, the former was the whiter of the two. It would be a relief to their corrupt and disordered minds to have the people believe he was a negro, as it might serve to hide their shame to some extent, but it would reflect no credit on some of our Democratic officials, who acknowledged him a *fellow countryman*.

If Leary was a negro why did his captors slink off like a couple of curs when the writ of *habeas corpus* was served on them and let their captive go his way without further molestation? It won't do to talk about This Leary being a negro where exhibition can be made of him, and for any of the Democracy of this county to make such a statement is the height of presumption, when some have been voting with them for years who are highly impregnated with negro blood. They ought to keep dark on the negro question.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—One hundred and three [illegible] during the past year, either by their own hands or by the hands of others. The police arrested [illegible] persons for offences against the laws, and of that great number only 5,754 were brought [illegible] convicted and punished.

PRESIDENTIAL.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SANGAMON, Ill., Jan. 9, 1860.

I find a column in your paper this morning under the head of "*Presidential.*" My business takes me over the West for two or three months each winter, and during that time I am scarcely two nights in the same place; hence I hear much said for this and that candidate for the Presidency.

Our amiable and modest friends—called as for a joke *Democrats!*—uniformly nominate for the Republicans that great and good man of my own State, Mr. Seward. The Republicans I find do not all concur with their officious fellow citizens in this. Not that they disregard the claims of Mr. Seward, but think they can suggest a name, stronger in the West, where, after all, the tug of war must come. Names of various distinguished men are mentioned in place of Mr. Seward, but among them all I hear none which seems to bring out such a hearty and enthusiastic response as that of your own good citizen, Hon. *Abraham Lincoln*—or rather, in station house and hotel phrase, "OLD ABE." In conversation with a strong Douglas man at Springfield last week, I asked him what would be the result if "Old Abe" was the candidate of the Republicans. He replied "*It would be devilish bad for us.*"

An old man in Mason County said to me: "I knew him as a young man, when he would split rails by daylight, and then study surveying by candle-light. *He was as honest as the Sun.*" Another says: "He would walk ten miles in the mud to Springfield to borrow a *law book*, and when studied, would return it to get another, and thus he acquired his profession, and although he never read law in any office, he is now the most eminent advocate in the State." A lawyer at Springfield says: "He would scorn to take advantage of any man. The veriest boy in the profession can meet him in Court, and if he don't know what to do, *Old Abe will help him out!*"

As a New Yorker, my preferences are very naturally for our own Seward; but if I was asked who would make the strongest Republican candidate in the United States, I should say unhesitatingly—*Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.*

L. B. G.
Of New York City.

EVANSTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As effort is being made, by the institution of Clubs, etc., to promote the exclusive interests of certain candidates for the Presidency, perhaps you will allow me a word or two thereupon.

Individually, I am in favor of a thoroughly representative man—one whose opinions are fully up to the Republican standard, and *known to be such*. Seward, Chase, Fremont, Lincoln and Trumbull are all good men; but in casting about for a candidate, the convention ought, and doubtless will be governed by a sound discretion. While they should select a candidate distinguished for ability and firmness, he should also possess one other qualification—popularity. The eminent patriotism, capacity and long service in the cause, of Senator Seward, point him out as the first choice of a very large proportion of Republican voters, but should the Convention deem the name of some other man, more certain to succeed, Senator Seward himself, as well as his friends, will be found in harness, and at work for the success of the nominee; and in such an event why should we not bring forward a Western man? What say you to the following ticket? Why would'nt it win?

FOR PRESIDENT.—Lyman Trumbull or Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

With Trumbull in the executive chair, and old Abe in the Senate, or vice versa, what Illinoisian would be dissatisfied, except, perhaps, Douglas, or "dirty work" Logan, and the balance of the "Northern Servile." After Seward, I am for a Western man. OCCIDENTAL.

[We have another communication—but too long for publication—strongly recommending Gov. Chase, of Ohio. We make room for the closing paragraphs.—EDS. P. & T.]

We want a Western man—a *practical* man with a clean record; one, who, while administering the affairs of government with a national spirit, protecting alike every section of the Union, will not forget to extend the powerful arm of influence over the more youthful States of the Mississippi valley, and encourage enterprise and energy into a full development. We want a man who is identified with our welfare—who will vigorously look to our internal improvements and all our general interests.

There is no State that presents a prominent candidate who so fully meets their wants as Ohio. That State, while Western in its interests, is centrally located sufficiently to avoid all ideas of geographical extremes.

No one doubts the patriotism and integrity, nor ability of the "Model Governor" to discharge all the responsible duties of the Presidential chair. And it is evident no Republican, personally, stands higher in the esteem of the people than Gov. Chase—and, certainly, no man can poll more votes.

Those who make *availability* their standard for selection can rest their labors, for no Republican can make a stronger showing in this respect.

Gov. Chase has a sound judgment—his official acts fully establish this fact—and no indiscretion would characterize his administration.

With a man thus closely allied to Western interests—a man with mature judgment, unimpeachable morals—unquestionable ability and sagacity, and unrivaled *availability*, what can we expect under such a leader but success?

Then while some Republicans, in pursuance of their privileges, are advocating the interests of various favorites, let the friends of Gov. Chase come together in this city, and throughout the country, form Chase clubs—and use every honorable means to secure his nomination at the Republican Convention in June next. A. B.

Chicago, Jan. 10th.

A New York Medium in Alabama—Spiritualism Prohibited by the Alabama Legislature.

Dr. G. Redman, a spiritual medium of New York, has been travelling South, exhibiting his powers in summoning the ghosts of the departed. He got as far down as Montgomery, Alabama, where, if we credit the account he gives in his letter to the *Spiritual Telegraph*, he and his associate, Mr. Lansing, made a great stir. He says:

"The circles have been composed of the *elite* of the city and country, including many clergymen, members of the Legislature, (now in session,) with a fair proportion of the more undeveloped portion of the community. So great has been the excitement that the more conservative of the church goers sent in a petition to the Legislature asking their interference in our case. The bill imposing a fine of fifty dollars per diem on all public spiritual mediums was framed and presented to the august body by Dr. Mabury, and subsequently, on motion of Mr. Citherall, the amount was increased to five hundred dollars per day; the bill passed the House like a whirlwind, and the rules were suspended to send it directly to the Senate, where it also passed like a thought. The only negatives were from those who had attended our circles."

Profits of Sugar Cane Culture.

Josiah Sawyer, a farmer in Tazewell county, writes as follows to the Pekin *Register*:

"The producer of the cane need not calculate upon averaging over one hundred and forty gallons of syrup to the acre, instead of two hundred and fifty and upwards, as frequently stated. If he does, he will surely be disappointed, either in quantity or quality. I nevertheless put a little above the rate of 160 gallons to the acre. In regard to the profits of this crop compared with other field crops, I will state as briefly as possible the cost of productions, and then persons can draw their conclusions. To raise an acre of cane, including the rent and delivery at the mill ready for expressing, will cost $15; allow them the acre to make 140 gallons of syrup, which at 35c per gallon, will amount to $49. The cane can be taken by the manufacturer and worked up at the halves (he finding his own casks,) with about equal profits; the half of $49 will be $24.50; after deducting the $15 for raising the cane, leaves the producer $8.50 as his profits of this crop to the acre. Now this will be materially effected by the yield and the price of the article. The cost of production will remain about the same, but the yield may be considerably increased, and the price would most certainly be reduced, should farmers go into its cultivation extensively. With me it is a paying business; it enables me to make an almost indispensable every day article in my family, at a less cost than I can by raising and selling corn to procure the means for purchasing it."

Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad.

We are happy to announce that the contract for building the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad to the State line, by some Boston parties, was signed yesterday, and the Road is to be completed from Cedar Falls to Waverly, Bremer County, the present year; to Floyd, Floyd County, next year, and to the State line in Mitchell County by the first of January, 1862, or sooner should the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Road be completed prior to that date.

This enterprise is one of vital importance to our city, and its advantages we shall set forth to-morrow. The distance from Chicago to St. Paul, via Dunleith and Cedar Falls, is seven miles nearer, as we shall be able to show, than by La Crosse, and the completion of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota, and the Cedar Valley and Minneapolis Roads, will not only give us the trade of the upper Cedar Valley and Southern Minnesota, but to a large extent, even that of St. Paul.—*Dubuque Times*, 10th.

THE KENTUCKY EXILES.

Address to the People of the United States.

The attention of Christians and all lovers of liberty is respectfully called to the following facts and considerations:

We, the undersigned, residents of Berea, Madison county, Kentucky, on the 23d day of December, 1859, were waited upon by sixty-two of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the county, who informed us that they had been appointed by the people to remove us from the State; and that if we were found within its borders at the expiration of ten days, they should expel us by force.

Who were charged with the violation of no law, but told that the spread of anti-slavery sentiments (which we held) endangered their institutions. We were engaged as farmers, artisans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry (two of us as ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association), with no heated zeal for any "ism," but endeavoring quietly to promote the cause of Christ. We believed, and did not hesitate to declare, when the occasion demanded, that slavery was a moral and social evil, which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set ourselves against the spirit of caste, and labored to suppress all feelings of hostility between non-slaveholders and slaveholders, between slaves and masters. In all things we sought wisdom from above, and aimed to exercise that wise discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions.

By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that part of the country, that it had become as noted for the upright conduct of its inhabitants, as it once had been for horse racing and intemperance. We had founded a Literary Institution, which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Berea was increasing in numbers and importance, when, at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcements, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky, that a box of Sharpe's rifles, directed to one of our number, had been intercepted, and by other declarations equally false, until a perfect torrent of rage was stirred up against our community, already obnoxious because of its influence in favor of freedom. Honorable men, many of them slaveholders, and the mass of the people within a few miles of us, opposed this tide, but were unable to diminish its power. Finding themselves unable to check the rage of infuriated men, and that there was no protection for us by law, although we were not charged with the infringement of a single statute, they with perfect unanimity advised us to retire for a time, before the storm. Thinking it the part of wisdom to yield to the united request of our friends, whose counsels had the greater weight from the fact that our departure would be to their pecuniary disadvantage; and learning from various reliable sources that a rabble, beyond the control of the committee who waited upon us, were purposing to take the lives of some of us if we remained, we believed it to be our duty, though in midwinter, to leave the county. Accordingly, we find ourselves to-day, with our wives and little ones, homeless, and separated from the people with whom we hoped to live and die.

Under these circumstances we feel constrained to address you a few words. We do not desire to stir up your anger against our persecutors, for we feel confident that they know not what they do; nor do we wish especially to ask your sympathies in our behalf, but rather that you consider your duty as Christians and patriots, to that multitude of other persons who in various ways are the victims of the system of Slavery.

There are still out-spoken anti-slavery men and churches in the South, like ourselves, unprotected by law. They, as well as ourselves, have in vain sought the protection of magistrates and courts, and are daily liable to banishment, or as the alternative, to death. Thousands, if not millions, are deprived of the privilege of free speech on the subject of Slavery, because of that incubus which rests upon them by reason of the support given to the system by the Church and State. We ask you if you care for freedom of speech, or Christ in the person of his poor, to remove this incubus, which is fast becoming a burden too heavy to be borne.

It is a humiliating fact that even yet, in the North, some of the largest denominations of Christians are in actual complicity with this system of outrage and injustice. They give to the iniquity position, and bid it God-speed by the ecclesiastical fellowship.

The same is true of many of the benevolent associations. If all churches and associations would treat slaveholding as they do other gross immoralities, soon respectable men would cease to defend or practice the iniquity. It would die of disgrace. Albert Barnes, has correctly said: "Slavery could not live a single day, outside of the church, were it not for the fact that it lives in the church."

Men at the North, then, have something to do with Slavery. They have long given character and support to it by donations and associations. Let them bring forth fruits meet for repentance, by using every religious means for its removal. Let no one remain silent. Christ is in bonds in the person of his poor.

Men in the North as well as in the South, can use another potent instrumentality—political action.

Let them repeal every enactment that in any way gives sanction or support to the system. Slavery is not a natural state of society. It lives only by statutory protection. Let this protection be taken away and it falls.

Let the Federal Government be put into the hands of tried and true friends of freedom; then Federal offices in the South will be filled with men who will aid the cause of Liberty, and give facilities for the spread of truth and the administration of justice.

The prestige of government will be on the side of freedom, and the incubus of a pro-slavery administration removed from thousands who now are silent because they see no way of hope. These thousands will then speak out the true impulses of their natures. Their voice will be like the voice of many waters and their movements like mountain avalanches, irresistible.

This foreseen fact but increases our desire to reach and preach the gospel of love to all, that the people may be saved from violence. In all instances where a gospel of love has been fully proclaimed, slavery has quietly passed away; but wherever this gospel has been rejected, it has gone out in blood.

The call then is not for protection for the colored man alone. That would be sufficient to enlist the zeal of all good men. But the call is that you should so act as to give protection to white men also; men who have gone there from free States to do good, and to thousands of native citizens who desire protection in the freedom of speech, and the full exercise of their conscientious convictions.

If, then, the lovers of righteousness North and South, shall at once do their duty ecclesiastically and politically, lost privileges will be secured to us, freedom to the slave, security to the master, and prosperity to all.

JOHN G. FEE,	SWINGLEHURST LIFE,
J. A. R. ROGERS,	JOHN G. HANSON,
JOHN SMITH,	A. G. W. PARKER,
E. T. HAYES,	J. F. BOUGHTON,
A. H. TONEY,	C. E. GRIFFIN.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6th, 1860.

Fred. Douglass and the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

The Rev. R. L. Carpenter, of Halifax, at which town Fred. Douglass is at present staying, states that the latter was concerned in the recent insurrection in the following way only:

"He is charged by Captain Cook with having abetted the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and then deserting it. As he has informed the American public by letter, which has appeared in many of their papers, Captain Cook is wholly unknown to him, and his accusation is untrue. Unless Captain Cook was a person who once called on him with Captain Brown, he does not even know who he is.

"With Captain Brown Mr. Douglass has long been very intimate, and he entirely approved of his plan of helping the slaves to escape to the mountains, and secure their freedom. He was cognizant of the Harper's Ferry plan, but did his utmost to dissuade Brown from it. In his anxiety to avert what he deemed an impracticable scheme, he went, about a month before the event, to visit Captain Brown at Chambersburg, about twenty eight miles from Harper's Ferry. His arguments were, however, unavailing; and his visit would no doubt be taken as an evidence that he was a party to the plan. He is in no way, therefore, mixed up with the insurrection, except in so far that he did not betray his knowledge of it; and he is not in any way chargeable with deserting Captain Brown, since Captain Brown well knew that he was opposed to it."—*London News, Dec. 20.*

Sales of Negroes.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The beginning of the new year witnessed an unusual activity in the negro market throughout the interior counties in this State. In Danville the sale surpassed any before made in that county. Thirty-four negroes, including men, women and children, all ages and sex, sold for the sum of $29,200.

In Fulton, Calloway County, thirty three were bid off, at various prices, ranging from $302 for a three year old boy, to $1,800 for a man thirty years old.

In Lexington, Lafayette County, twenty-nine were sold for about $25,000. The following list will show the range of prices:

Jerry, aged 26, to Nathaniel Tandy	$1,305
[illegible], aged 28, to Chas. White	1,335
Nelly, aged 28, to C. Harlow	900
David, aged 19, to C. Harlow	1,015
Hillery, aged 17, to [illegible] Lee	1,4[illegible]
Asberry, aged 15, to A. S. Mullin	1,015
Mary, aged 27, and child, to Geo. W. Farrill	1,100
Henrietta, aged 26, to A. S. Mullin	1,[illegible]
Martha, aged 23, to Henry Tandy	[illegible]
Bethany, aged 21, and child, to Wm. Perry	[illegible]
George Ann, aged 11, to Jos. Warder	[illegible]
Sally Ann, aged 10, to Zephaniah Fisher	700
Ellen, aged 8, to Duke Harris	610

HIRING.—Men hired at from $150 to $200—women from $75 to $100.

The Way of the Transgressor.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 10th.]

Yesterday morning, a handsome young woman poured into the humane ears of the Mayor and Captain Kirk, a piteous story of her transgressions and penitent repinings. She had left her husband—a good, industrious, sober man of Milwaukee—to whom she had been married six or seven months, and following the advice of a wicked woman, whom she at first thought to be honest, had come to St. Louis, where she was soon inveigled into the haunts of sin and shame. Pursuing the vile courses thus begun, in addition to ruining her reputation and suffering the betrayal of all that should be dear to woman, she had lost her health, and was now upon the world, a poor, weak creature, an outcast, without friends, totally undone, and suffering the most acute and excruciating agonies of an avenging conscience. She wanted to go home to her friends in Wisconsin, and the Mayor promised to look into her case, and assist her, if found worthy of the charity.

DUBUQUE MURDERERS.—They have at this time five convicted murderers in the Dubuque jail. Their names are Gilick, Johnson, Clifford, Massey and Gibbons.

THE ADMINISTRATION STATE CONVENTION.

THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT.

National Democratic Platform and Delegates to Charleston.

[From the State Journal, 11th.]

The National Democratic State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Charleston on the 23d of April next, met in the State House at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning. It was called to order by Isaac Cook, and the temporary Chairman (Judge Wm. H. Cather, of Adams county) was nominated by Mr. Cook. George W. Raney, Postmaster of Peoria, and editor of the Peoria *Union*, was chosen Secretary.

Judge Cather returned a small number of thanks to the Convention, and gave an interesting account of the first Danite meeting that was held in Adams County in 1858. It was not large, but its unanimity was quite equal and probably superior to that of any political gathering on record. Judge C. was Chairman and Secretary; he also acted as Vice-President, and had general control of the meeting; in other words, he was the only person in the room. "But," said Judge C., "times have changed since I held that meeting in the north-east corner of my office, and Adams County is represented in this Convention to-day by a full delegation of Democrats—by men who think more of the true principles of their glorious party than of personal or political aggrandizement." He also said there were at least fifty delegates from the Fifth Congressional District—a District in which he was said by the Douglasites to be "alone in his glory" eighteen months ago. And the Judge sat down.

Judge Skinner, of Adams County, moved for a Committee of five on permanent organization. Motion amended, so as to have one delegate appointed from each Congressional District. Some quiet talk occurred on this question, but a Committee of nine was finally appointed.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following, which was agreed to:

President—Col. John Dougherty, of Union County.

Vice Presidents—First Congressional District, George W. Harris; 2d, William Hanchar; 3d, Wilson Allen; 4th, C. C. Bonney; 5th, William English; 6th, James L. Martin; 7th, J. T. Cummings; 8th, John Reynolds; 9th, John [illegible] Allman.

Secretaries—G. W. Raney, L. S. Everett, W. H. P. [illegible]ney, Mr. Grover, and S. T. Hosmer.

The President returned thanks to the convention, and eulogized National Democratic principles in his usual style.

On motion of J. L. McConnell, of Morgan, a committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions.

Mr. Adams, of Morgan, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of nine be appointed to select four delegates at large, and that each district be authorized representation from each district be authorized to appoint delegates from each of their respective districts. A gentleman from Kane county tried to make a few objections to this resolution, but he was summarily choked down by cries of "question!" "question!" from a number of members who did not like the idea of having the regular programme interfered with.

The same gentleman, finding that the Convention would not allow him to talk on *that* subject, threw a small bomb shell among his brother delegates, by asking George W. Raney, of Peoria, to define his position. He charged Raney with having attended the Douglas Convention of Peoria county, and with being rather "shaky" in his Democratic principles generally. The motion of the member from Kane was vehemently seconded by Mr. McCarty, a delegate of Hibernian extraction, from the county of Cook. The Hibernian aforesaid became terribly excited, and remarked that he had been a consistent Democrat for thirty years, and did not believe in such Democracy as was practiced by the Postmaster of Peoria.

Great excitement sprang up, and so did many of the delegates. The scene for a few seconds was suggestive of Pandemonium.

The President—"Order, gentlemen, the member from DeWitt (Mr. Snell) has the floor."

Tom Snell—"I move we adjourn till one o'clock." Carried—just in time to stop the row.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at two o'clock. The chair announced the committee for the nomination of delegates at large. The chair also stated that Mr. Raney, of Peoria, was ready to define his position in regard to the charge of Douglasism that was made against him in the morning session by a delegate from Kane county.

Mr. Raney made an explanation, which was entirely satisfactory to the Convention. He said, among other things, that if he should live a thousand years he would not be anything but a National Democrat.

The committee on credentials made a report, which was adopted—the reading of the names of the delegates being dispensed with.

The Convention took a recess for half an hour to give the delegates from each Congressional District an opportunity to select delegates to the Charleston Convention.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. McConnell, of Morgan, chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following

PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The approach of another Presidential campaign renders it necessary that the National Democracy of the State of Illinois should declare the principles upon which their position is based, and by which their action will be governed in the coming canvass; in order to avoid misunderstanding, we, the Democracy aforesaid, do hereby

First, That we re-affirm the doctrines of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 2d day of June A. D. 1856, and again declare our adherence and attachment to the same, as expounded by the present Administration, and the great National Democratic Party of the Union.

Second, That said platform, as the creed of the Democratic Party, cannot be altered or amended, except by a Convention of equal authority to that which adopted it; and any attempt, either negatively or affirmatively, to dictate the terms of the platform to be adopted by the next National Convention, is wholly unauthorized by the usages of the Party.

Third, That we have entire confidence in the action of the Charleston Convention, and pledge ourselves to support its nominees for President and Vice President.

Fourth, That upon the leading political question of the day we hold the true doctrine of the Democratic party to be, that neither Congress or Territorial Legislature has power to exclude slavery from any Territory of the United States; but when the people thereof, having sufficient population, come to form a State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, they have a right to permit or exclude slavery as to them may seem best.

Fifth, That we utterly repudiate the absurd doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may do *indirectly* what the Constitution and laws will not permit it to do *directly*; and a resort to the unscrupulous expedient of "unfriendly legislation" or non-legislation, to compass the objects of a majority in avoidance of the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution, would be an act of bad faith irreconcilable alike with the obligations of citizenship and the principles of sound morals.

Sixth, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of the Territories can prohibit slavery therein; that the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholder the right to take his slaves into the Territories and to hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceable possession of such property in any Territory of the United States, and that all Territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so judicially determined by said Court in the so-called Dred Scott decision, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Seventh, That we recognize the Supreme Court of the United States as a co-ordinate branch of the government under the Constitution, and the proper final arbiter between the States and the people of the States and Territories, upon all questions arising under that instrument, and that the peace and good order of society can be maintained only by yielding obedience to the Constitution and laws as expounded by that tribunal.

Eighth, That we disclaim all intention to be harsh to our opponents, but truth demands that we should most solemnly declare that the natural tendency of the principles and practices of the Republicans, and their allies, the advocates of squatter sovereignty, is to promote discord and disunion, treason and murder, as practically illustrated by the raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

Ninth, That we have full confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the present National Administration, including its policy upon the SLAVERY QUESTION, and earnestly deprecate all attempts to make capital against it by appealing to anti-slavery prejudices, wherever they may exist.

Resolved, That manifest destiny points to the acquisition of Cuba, and portions of Mexico essential to our prosperity and security; and that we commend the foresight and patriotism of the President in his wise endeavors to obtain such acquisition by means in harmony with the friendly relations of nations.

Resolved, That the delegates representing Illinois in that nominating Convention, to be held in the city of Charleston on the twenty-third day of April next, be, and are hereby, instructed to cast their votes for the nomination of sound National Democrats, without reference to residence or section—it being a fundamental principle of Democratic action, that there is in this nation no North, no South, no East, no West, but only one whole and common country.

The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by loud applause. They were unanimously adopted.

A resolution recommending B. F. Strother, collector of the port of Chicago, as a suitable candidate for Governor, was passed without a dissenting voice.

"The Old Ranger" was called to the speaker's stand. His remarks were of the usual character, and the "Black Republicans" of course came in for a liberal amount of denunciations. He considered slavery the best thing for black men, and had great sympathy for all negroes who were not owned by white masters. The National Democrats, said he, are the best set of men that the Lord ever made, and much credit is due them for the noble stand which they have taken on the most important question that has agitated the country since the formation of the Constitution.

Gov. Reynolds gave way for the reading of the list of delegates to Charleston. It was as follows:

Delegates at Large.—Ex-Gov. John Reynolds, of St. Clair; Isaac Cook, of Cook; O. C. Skinner, of Adams; Col. John Dougherty, of Union.

First District.—H. W. Dorsett, of Lake; L. F. Warner, of Winnebago.

Second—B. F. Strother, of Cook; V. A. Turpin, of Bureau.

Third—Thomas Earl, of De Witt; J. W. Billingsley, of [illegible].

Fourth—N. H. Purple, of Peoria; P. M. Janney, of Marshall.

Fifth—William English, of Hancock; William H. Carlin, of Adams.

Sixth—B. T. Burke, of Macoupin; E. B. Herndon, of Sangamon.

Seventh—William Prather, of Macon; J. E. Cummings, of Logan.

Eighth—Dr. T. M. Hope, of Madison; J. W. Hughes, of St. Clair.

Ninth—William L. Dougherty, of Union; W. K. Parish, of Franklin.

The selection of these delegates was ratified unanimously and hurriedly by the convention.

A delegate from Jo Daviess county, who had been appointed an alternate delegate to the Charleston Convention, remarked in rather querulous tones that he didn't want any such office, and didn't thank the convention for offering it to him.

[Hisses, and cries of "Well, nobody wants you to go."]

A member moved that the State Central Committee be continued in office for another year. Several delegates spoke to this motion, and one of them charged Dr. [illegible] Roy with having left the [illegible] party and joined the Republicans. The heinous charge, however, was not thoroughly proven.

"Much noise and confusion" made itself prominent at this time.

The delegate from Jo Daviess, who did not want to go to Charleston, was anxious to say something, but the convention choked him down.

Several delegates talked at the same time, and nobody seemed to know just what the "row" was about.

A motion for adjournment was finally carried, amid more excitement than usually attends State Conventions.

After the adjournment, the member from Jo Daviess mounted the stand, and had his "say" out. His speech did not amount to any particular sum.

W. K. Parrish, of Franklin county, was called upon for a speech. He made the best speech of the day. His manner was decidedly good, and his sentiments gave great satisfaction to his Democratic hearers.

The convention was fuller than we anticipated, and the enthusiasm manifested was of the strongest character. The members of the convention mostly left for their homes last evening—all of them, so far as their appearance and conversation indicated, highly pleased with the day's proceedings. We must make one exception, however, for the delegate from Jo Daviess appeared to think that he had been badly used.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Bill Passed for the Abolition of Slavery.

From the *Republican* and *Nebraskian* of Omaha, of various dates, we compile the following record of proceedings in the Territorial Legislature resulting in the passage of the bill for the prohibition of slavery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 3, 1860.

Mr. Marquette, from the committee to which was referred C. B. 58, a joint resolution for the prohibition of slavery in the Territory, submitted and read a majority report, recommending the passage of the bill with certain amendments; the title to be amended by striking out "joint resolution" and inserting "bill for an act," and adding

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The reasons urged in the report were that the bill involved a question upon which the nation is divided into two great parties. The President of the United States, in his late message, has taken the side of the party which says that the South can bring slaves here now, at any time, and make this a slave Territory. If this is so, we are called upon to take one side or the other. If we do not wish this a slave Territory, let us say so. We have the power, and let us now provide against this great evil, which the President and his party says may at any time be thrust upon us.

Mr. Reynolds, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, recommending the passage of the joint resolution without amendment, for reasons set forth in the report.

On motion the title was amended by striking out the words "joint resolution" and inserting "A Bill for an Act." Question on the adoption of the amendment by adding Sec. 2d to the effect that the act be in force from and after its passage. Mr. Collier moved to amend by making the act take effect from and after July 1st, 1860. Carried.

After a great many motions to amend, to strike out preamble, to adjourn, etc., were made and lost, bill was put upon its third reading and passed. The vote stood:

AYES—*Bain, Baker, Bowen, Burbank*, Campbell, *Collier*, Crowe, *Davis*, Hanscom, Lake, *Latta, Marquette, Maxwell*, Myers, *Rogers*, Beck, *Stephenson*, Stewart, *Taffe*—19.

NAYS—Adams, Arnott, Barnard, Belden, Brodhead, Goshen, Hinsdale, Johnson, Keeling, Kennedy, Malcolm, Noel, Nuckolls of Otoe, Nuckolls of Rich, Reynolds, Shields, Tufts—17.

Absent—Bates, McCasland.

Democrats in Roman, Republicans in *italics.*

COUNCIL, Jan. 8, 1860.

The Slavery bill, which passed the House this morning, was taken up and the amendment concurred in.

Upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Doane rose when his name was called and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I will briefly explain why I vote "aye" upon this bill. I have all along tried to keep this vexed question out of our halls of legislation, by voting and fighting against the subject in every form in which it has thrust its hydra-head into our chamber. In doing this, I have acted in good faith. But, sir, the President of the United States, in his late message, has seen fit to step, in my opinion, far out of his way, to throw this agitating question upon the country and upon the Democratic party; and if he can stand it to introduce this agitation, I can. He says the people of the Territories have no right to legislate upon this subject. Sir, I believe this to be a political heresy, and however presumptuous it may appear in me to take issue with so distinguished a functionary, I wish my vote to go upon the record, before my country and before my party, in issue upon this question, raised by the President, and in aid of the passage of this bill.

Mr. Little rose, when his name was called, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have heretofore been, as I am now, a zealous follower of Stephen A. Douglas, in so far as I have regarded him the leader of the principles of popular sovereignty in the Territories; believing, as I do, that the people have the right to legislate upon this subject, and if necessary, prevent Southerners from bringing their slaves here among us. But, sir, I shall vote to-day as I have heretofore done, against this, or any similar bill, in whatever shape it may come up, from principles of policy. There is no need of this legislation now. If we could actually see a black cloud rising in the South, and should a horde of slaves be precipitated upon our fair soil to-day, no one would vote quicker than I to repel such an evil from the land. But where is the danger? Where is this dreaded African sceptre that, like Hamlet's ghost, flits ever before the hallucinated vision of the supporters of this bill? Our soil is yet unstained with slavery; we are free, and surrounded with free soil; Iowa, on the east, is free, Kansas, on the south, is free, and is there danger on our northern and western borders? Sir, I, too, like the gentlemen from Burt, take issue with Mr. Buchanan. I believe Congress has no power over the Territories upon this question. But I shall not vote for what is now uncalled for. This bill had its origin in Black Republican buncombe. As a Democrat, I shall not vote to honor their political caprices, and exercising common sense, I shall not vote to dispel a phantom. Sir, I vote no upon this bill.

AYES—Messrs. Boykin, *Cheever*, Doane, *Dundy, Furnas, Porter* and *Reeves*—7.

NOES—Messrs. Collier, Little and Scott—3.

The bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is hereby forever prohibited in this territory.

SEC. 2. The act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July A. D. 1860.

THE GOLD MINES OF MISSOURI.

Important Discovery of Gold, Platina and Tin.

[Correspondence of the Mo. Democrat.]

IRONTON, Mo., Jan. 16.

Having just returned from the recently discovered gold mines in Madison County in this State, I send you as follows:

January 3d, 1860. Left Fredericktown, the county seat of Madison County, this morning, for the discovery, which lays in T. 32 R. 6 East, and is fourteen miles southwest of the town. Fredericktown is a handsomely located village, of about 600 inhabitants, and surrounded by a good farming country. The town is situated in a circular valley, or what is called in geology, a valley of elevation. This valley is five miles wide, formed of limestone, and surrounded by hills of jasper and trap-rocks. The altitude of the town above the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, is about 800 feet. The noted mines of lead and copper, known as the "La Motte," are in this valley; also, the Buckeye Copper Mine, which was worked some twelve years ago. A shaft is sunk on the vein 100 feet deep. Dr. J. T. Foster, of N. Y., author of a work on geology, and a successful and practical operator in copper, in North Carolina, and other districts, has contracted for this mine, and been engaged the last six weeks in opening the principal shaft, by bailing the water out to examine the character of the vein in the bottom, with a view of establishing permanent mining works in this vein.

Going South from this mine towards the gold discovery, the country is made up of valleys underlaid by limestone, and divided by ridges of purple jasper, porphyry, and granite rocks. The discovery is in a broken, mountainous region. Following down the valley of Trace Creek, and crossing over a ridge between this stream and Captain's Creek, I found in the head of a deep valley or miniature canon, the discovery. The vein exposed is about twelve feet wide, is a dark green looking rock, and may be called a horn blende trap. This vein seems to be in the form of a dyke, is exposed fifty yards in length, and runs N. W. and S. E. and appears to underlay to the North. The foot wall being formed of rotten decomposed granite, and the other wall of purple jasper. There is a large per cent. of quartz and magnetic iron in the rock. The gold is visible to the naked eye, and is disseminated in thin scales between the laminæ of the rock. Two or three small prospect holes in the clay, and a few blasts in the rock, is all the mining that has yet been done. Dr. Weiss, of St Louis, has made an analysis of this ore, and states that it will yield several thousand dollars per ton. Mr. Reighnold, a blacksmith, at Fredericktown, showed me a small plate of gold that he had just taken out of this rock, by smelting it in a crucible, in the forge. There is evidently gold in considerable quantity in this ore; yet, as the ore is new, and the metals associated in it not yet fully understood, it must take some experimental analyzing to successfully separate the metals.

It is said there is a number of other veins of this same character in this vicinity. The platina mine is distant about half a mile, and the metal is in a dark colored rock, resembling basaltic trap veins of epidote; asbestos, and an ore having a woody structure, and supposed to be horn silver, are found with both the gold and platina. Half a mile distant is a remarkably rich iron vein, called by the settlers, "White Iron Ore." This ore has a micaceous structure, and probably other metals are associated in the vein. The color of the gold, as the Pike's Peak miners say, can be seen in the sand and gravel in several of the valleys in this township, and the probability is that *some of the richest gold mines in the world will be discovered in this district.* I arrive at this conclusion, from the fact that a gold producing action has been active for several miles round this discovery. The country is formed of the oldest stratified rocks cut up by dykes, mounds, ridges and mountains of red granite and purple jaspers—and is a part of the great system of physical geography and geology of the Iron Mountains. The iron, lead and copper producing action of this system is unparalleled in the magnitude of its mineral developments, and we must look for the same system to run through this gold field.

I met Mr. Woolford, who has a pottery 12 miles southeast of Fredericktown, and who has examined minutely the kaolins and fire-clays of this vicinity. He showed specimens of superior kaolin, and ware made from it equal in transparency to the finest china. Mr. W. states that tin ore exists in his vicinity—says it is found in minute crystals in the fire-clay—and when the ware is fired, the tin is exhibited in white opaque glass around the cavities of the ware. As this fire clay is formed of the debris and decomposition of a feldspar and jasper rock in a ridge or mountain near, Mr. W. reasonably concludes that tin exists in veins in the rocks above.

This region of country—say twenty miles square—has the physical geography and geology to indicate that it may be as rich in the finer metals as any portion of Arizona, Peru, California or Siberia. The country is very thinly settled, mountainous, has an altitude of 1,000 feet above St. Louis, and when the aids of science, capital, and the shafts of the miner shall investigate and penetrate these hills, results may be looked for equal to the mines of Lake Superior, Cornwall or Peru. J. V. P.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN NEBRASKA.—We learn from Clement Lambert, Esq., of Decatur, that the Brule Sioux Indians made a descent upon the Omaha village on the 21st ult., and carried off 65 horses. The Omahas, gathered on the next day and started in pursuit, swearing vengeance upon their enemies.—*Omaha Republican*, 4th.

THE GREAT WEST.

Competition for its Carrying Trade—Direct Trade With Europe—New York Alarmed.

[From the New York Times, 9th.]

A GRAND SEIZURE IN EARNEST.—A new and singular chapter opens on our Western carrying trade with the recent completion of the great Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. When the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was projected, seven years ago, and found a ready and powerful financial support in London, it seemed to us, and was pronounced on this side the Canada line, the wildest, most extravagant and least profitable of the North American railway excitement of that time. It started on an assumed minimum basis of nine millions sterling, and has actually cost nearly twelve millions, or about $60,000,000 Federal money. Yet it failed not to command all the vast means promised from London, and the ample indorsement of the Colonial Government. The money has been spent, the road finished, and its great bridge at Montreal opened to its direct traffic with the New England seaboard. The end of construction has been gained; that of profit remains to be told. It is this last that now interests the United States, and especially the Empire State of New York. If our people smiled with incredulity at the project in its incipiency, we apprehend they must prepare to entertain a graver sentiment on its consummation.

If the Grand Trunk was a costly mistake, as a mere work of Canadian necessity and improvement, the experiment was one which was freely and heartily gone into by the Colonial Government in London and by the British people, on the chances of making the Canadas as great in material progress as they are in loyal to the English name and Crown. And now that it is seen that, for local objects, this vast chain of railway must fail to retain even a moderate income to the proprietors, the management, with the indomitable perseverance which belongs to the British character, if not with a partial infusion of the "go-a-head" recklessness which marks American competition in such matters, are turning the work to a different, and to us most unexpected account. *They have seized upon our Western carrying trade, and linked Chicago and Cincinnati to Portland and Boston,* BY THE WAY OF CANADA, *and on terms which almost defy competition* from the trunk lines of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. They are delivering flour and grain in New England, and both domestic and foreign merchandise in Ohio and Illinois cheaper than they can be profitably transported *via* Philadelphia or New York or Albany. Not content with this, they have entered into competition with our coasting trade from the Gulf to the East, and using the Illinois Central, *are delivering cotton from Memphis to the New England factories cheaper and with more expedition than it can be forwarded by the Mississippi River to New Orleans and thence by sea to New York and Boston.* Nor have they been unmindful of their own direct steam communication with England, from Quebec and Portland—the last-named point being converted into a mart of British-American commerce by reason of the perpetual lease or virtual ownership by the Grand Trunk Company of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway from Portland to the Victoria Bridge. They are now using the Quebec line of screw steamers, already one of the most successful between England and this continent, *for delivering produce from Cincinnati and Chicago at Liverpool in twenty days!—to which end they issue their own responsible bills of lading in the West, through to Liverpool.* A sample of this operation may be seen in Wall street almost any day, attached to Sterling Bills of Exchange made against Breadstuffs and Meat Provisions from the West on England. And it is by no means certain that in another year the cotton of Tennessee and North Mississippi will not be made to take the same extraordinary direction, say from the planting States to Manchester through Canada.

The inquiry very naturally here comes in—*How can this be done with profit?* We shall not undertake a mathematical solution, but with the fact before us that it is done, and will most likely continue to be done, and on a much more formidable scale before the diversion ends, we must beg our readers to be content, for the present, with a brief statement of the apparent advantages under which these strides of our Colonial labors, with the free consent and encouragement of the English proprietors of the Grand Trunk, are being taken.

To begin with the terms "fair profit" and "satisfactory income," as applied to this investment of twelve millions sterling, and others of a like character in England, we need only remind the American public, that they are not measured by our notions of value any more than the British Three Per Cents—popularly known as Consols—are squared by our Federal Five Per Cents, or New York Six Per Cents. The British Railway Shareholder is content to hold for two or two and a half per cent. per annum, if disappointed in getting five or six. And when the Grand Trunk seemed to promise much less than two per cent., as a mere Colonial line for the business of the Colonies, he is amply pleased, and his pride as an Englishman gratified, with the prospect of making it ultimately profitable in the direction we have described, even if the whole revenues of three or five years should be absorbed to test the experiment. They have become used to this sort of thing with the Great Western of England and other costly lines at home. The Great Western involves nearer twenty-five millions Sterling than the Grand Trunk twelve, and when it pays two and a half per cent. for a year or two, and then falls, by the vast expenses and constant improvement of the "seven foot guage," to one per cent., the shares are still held as a fair risk at 50 per cent., on the calculation of the better time to come.

But it is by no means certain that the revenues of three or five years will necessarily be thrown away to secure the trade of the West and Southwest. The original projectors of the road had the sagacity to secure the Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease before building the Victoria Bridge, and the present management have not failed to effect the needful alliances in the West to make their connections at least temporarily complete. The Illinois Central from Cairo to Chicago is their natural ally by reason of its English proprietary, and they bridge the peninsula of Michigan by another English work, the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway. As this last connection will not fully answer the designs of the company on the winter and early spring trade of the West, while the lakes are closed, it is not impossible that one of the older Michigan roads may be leased, like the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, or a controlling interest purchased in its shares and mortgages. The Michigan Southern has been named in this connection, because of its present financial embarrassments, which have cheapened almost to a nominal value its stock and bonds, and because, too, of its terminus at Toledo as well as Detroit—the former point being essential to the Cincinnati connections of the Grand Trunk. But all points of detail out of the question, it is quite certain that unless we are wide awake to this extraordinary diversion of our own trade, the way will speedily be found, in all its ramifications, to accomplish the *will* of this powerful British competitor.

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"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
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Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
Bath, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.
Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
Brookfield, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
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Press & Tribune.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Report of the Grand Jury of Cameron County.

[From the N. O. Delta.]

The report of the Grand Jury of Cameron County, Texas, is a document of much interest, presenting, as it does, the conclusions at which that body has arrived in regard to the origin, history and character of the troubles by which Brownsville and the adjacent country have been disturbed.

The Grand Jury reports that on the 13th of last July Cortinas rescued a prisoner from the Marshal of the city of Brownsville, carried off the prisoner, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, where he represented himself to be recruiting soldiers for the Mexican army, under a captain's commission. Afterward, on the 28th of September, he recrossed the Rio Grande, accompanied by about sixty armed Mexicans, some of whom resided east of the river, made a descent on Brownsville, broke open the jail, released the prisoners, who united with him, killed the jailer and four other persons, seized all the arms he could find in the stores, armed as many of the Mexican rabble as he could find, and threatened all Americans with death. From the facts exhibited during this attack, and from the investigations of the Jury, it is assumed that this affair was an invasion of American territory by armed Mexicans, under the Mexican flag, with hostile intentions against the State and Federal authorities. It is stated that all Cortinas' band were Mexicans, and that his whole force continued to be composed of Mexicans—all of them by birth, and most of them by residence. Nevertheless, the Grand Jury, in view of the zeal and activity with which both the civil and military authorities of the State of Tamaulipas, and especially of the city of Matamoras, came to the relief of the people of Brownsville, are unwilling to believe that they countenanced Cortinas' invasion.

After this exploit he returned to the rancho of his mother, nine miles above Brownsville, whence he menaced the city with destruction if not allowed to wreak his vengeance on such American officers and citizens as he singled out for destruction. On the 4th of October, he crossed the Rio Grande to Matamoras, and there remained with his principal men till the 15th, when he reinvaded the American side, at the head of forty armed men. Since then he has subjugated the neighboring country, driving off and attempting to kill all the American inhabitants, and pillaging their houses and taking possession of their herds of horses and cattle. During this time his force in garrison alone was augmented to three hundred men, and his total force was estimated by many well informed persons at a thousand, in addition to which he could count on the sympathy and more or less active co-operation of the entire Mexican population.

In relation to his motives, the Grand Jury say that immediately after his first attack upon Brownsville he published a proclamation in which he claimed private revenge to be his sole object, not more than six or eight being the number of those he desired to kill, and made an attempt to shield Mexico from bearing the charge of his invasion of American territory, by reason of the immigration of himself and some of his followers since the celebration of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, though admitting that their families had returned to the former country, and making an especial charge that he and the members of his band had been despoiled of lands and other properties.

On the 23d of November he issued another proclamation in which he boldly appeals only to the Mexican inhabitants of the State of Texas, making no claim of Citizenship for himself or for others, declares himself ordained of Heaven to the "exterminating their tyrants," meaning evidently the American authorities of Cameron and other counties in that portion of Texas and the citizens who uphold them.

The grand jury then state that on the 14th of the month of November, 1859, the Chief Justice of Cameron county issued a notice calling upon all well affected persons of Mexican origin residing in the counties of Cameron and Hidalgo to come without delay with their arms to manifest their loyalty and assist in restoring order; but so few of the very large Mexican population within these counties have responded to the call as to leave no doubt but that the sympathies, if not the arms of the greater part of them, are with the marauders.

Yet the testimony before the grand jury abundantly proves that three-fourths of the men in the camp of Cortinas have hitherto altogether resided in Mexico, and that lately fifty men, in one body, under an officer coming from the neighborhood of Monterey, in the interior of Mexico, and not long ago another body of from thirty to sixty from the city of Victoria, the capital of the adjoining State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, crossed the river and united themselves with his other forces; that he has had his men under regular military drill, conducted by officers who have acquired their knowledge in the armies of Mexico, and that he hoists above his camp and carries with him upon his various expeditions the flag of the republic of Mexico.

From these facts the jurors say that they can derive no other conclusion than that the most of the Mexican inhabitants within the State of Texas, and near the Rio Grande, are united with those upon the other side of that river in a secret body, with the intent to expel all Americans from the territory near the Rio Grande, and render it for the future uninhabitable by them, and that, for this purpose, they are in secret combination with some one of the parties now contending for the mastery in the republic of Mexico, and are by this means furnished with arms and other supplies.

ANOTHER GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.

Arrest of Nine Bogus Coin Makers and Dealers.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 18th.]

There seems to be no end to the organizations that exist in the various parts of the State for the manufacture of bogus coin. Within a few months the gangs at Lexington, Kalamazoo, and Niles, have been broken up, and the chief participants in the iniquitous business brought to justice, and now a fourth gang is brought to light, and those connected with it secured with the evidences of their guilt. On Saturday last Deputy Marshal Moore arrested at Jackson no less than eight persons for making and passing base coin, and on Sunday a ninth, connected with the same gang, was captured at Ann Arbor.

The large amount of bogus coin in circulation throughout Jackson County attracted the attention of the United States officers some time since, and means were at once taken to detect the source from which it emanated. A close watch was kept upon suspected parties, and all their movements noted, a course which soon revealed the mint, and, in process of time, brought to light the operators. These embrace men of various positions in life and of various degrees of respectability. It was ascertained who manufactured and who passed off the coin. No movements were made to interrupt the operations until all the particulars of their proceedings were ascertained and the evidences of criminality so well secured as to be readily obtained at a moment's notice. Officer Moore, with the assistance of Sheriff Smalley and his deputies, of Jackson County, then made the descent, capturing the following persons, on Saturday last: Samuel Graham, Harrison Collar, John Critchett, Miss Rogers, Josias C. Purdy, George Snow, S. Ketchum, Ebenezer Farnham, and John Gibney. The first seven were taken at Jackson and in that vicinity, and placed in the Jackson County jail, and the last named at Ann Arbor, on Sunday, and placed in the Washtenaw County jail.

Samuel Graham is a middle-aged man, who had heretofore maintained a considerable show of respectability. He was formerly a Mormon preacher, associated with the Mormon leader, Strang, at Beaver Island. At the time of his arrest he represented himself as an agent of the Detroit and Jackson Coal Mining Company. He was captured at Parma, a small village six miles west of Jackson. He is implicated as one of the persons engaged in passing the bogus stuff.

Harrison Collar is a young man, whose antecedents are not very well known. He was also engaged in passing the base coin. He was caught at Parma.

Ebenezer Farnham will be remembered as one of the parties connected with the celebrated conspiracy against the Michigan Central Railroad some years ago, for which offence he has since served out a sentence of five years in the State prison. He is charged with complicity in the manufacture of the coin, as well as passing it.

Critchett is an old State prison bird. He lives at Jackson, though engaged in no particular business. Upon his premises were found a quantity of moulds, spelter, dimes, quarters, chemicals, and similar evidences of manufacture.

The woman who gave her name as Rogers, lived with Critchett, enjoying all the relations of wife without the binding obligations of matrimony. She was taken as an accomplice with Critchett in the manufacture.

Josias C. Purdy is a person about thirty-five years of age who has always, heretofore, sustained an excellent reputation, and has made for himself many warm friends. He has kept a saloon or eating house for some time at Jackson, and was quite popular with the frequenters of such places. He is arrested as one of the passers of the coin.

George Snow is a young man of whom but little is known. He has the reputation of being a worthless character and a hard case.

Ketchum is a butcher by trade, heretofore a very respectable man, and possessed of some property. He has been detected in passing the counterfeit coin. His residence is Jackson.

John Gibney, who was arrested at Ann Arbor, formerly lived at Jackson. Since removal to Ann Arbor he has been engaged in the grocery business. Bogus coin was found in his possession, as also letters from the parties at Jackson, which, aside from other evidences, fully implicated him as one of their agents for circulating their productions. He was arrested while in attendance upon divine service at a church in Ann Arbor.

These parties will be tried, probably, at the special term of the United States Court which meets in this city next month. It is understood that, in every case, the evidences of criminality, in some shape or other, were secured.

This, it is to be hoped, is the last of the organized band of counterfeiters in this State. The officers deserve much credit for their vigilance and perseverance in tracing these outlaws out and arresting them. Beginning at Lexington, last summer, with a respectable haul of ten or a dozen, proceeding thence to Kalamazoo where, nearly the same number was caught and taking Niles and vicinity, capturing six or eight and finally securing this gang, they have steadily pursued their operations until now there is a hope that bogus dimes, quarters, and gold dollars will disappear from our midst, and specie be again received with some degree of confidence.

A MOURNING CITY.—The number of ladies dressed in deep mourning which one now meets daily in the streets of San Francisco, is truly remarkable and solemn. In walking through Montgomery street yesterday, we counted not less than forty-five, in the short space between Bush and Washington streets. Were the cause not explained, this fact might lead to the presumption that our city was unhealthy. Nothing could be further from the truth. It results from the uncommon number of deaths from diphtheria, or scarlet fever, which has prevailed this year to an extent unknown in California. The ravages of the scourge have, however, not been confined to this city. It is remarked in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, San Diego, Shasta and Butte Counties.—*San Francisco Herald.*

A HUGE STORY.—The four brothers of the Ruble family were all in town last week, and were all weighed on one of Fairbanks' scales at Fisher & Winchester's. The following is the report of the scaleman, which we can assure our readers is perfectly accurate:
[illegible]
Aggregate weight of the Ruble brothers 1,132
Their respective heights are as follows:
[illegible]
The Ruble family have the reputation of being among the best farmers in this section. They own the largest farm, raise the biggest cattle, bring to market the fattest hogs, and raise more wheat to the acre than any other farmer in Wisconsin.—*Beloit Journal, Dec. 29th.*

STABBING AFFAIR AND ATTEMPT TO BURN JAIL.—Last Tuesday a man by the name of James Quinn was brought to the County Jail in this place on the charge of having stabbed a man by the name of Joe Garber, brother, we understand, of Hon. John Garber, County Judge elect. In the night our citizens were alarmed by a cry of fire, and it was soon discovered that the jail was in danger of being reduced to ashes. The prisoner had kindled a fire between the joists of the floor, thinking he could burn a hole through and make his escape. It was noticed, however, in due time, the jail saved, and the prisoner removed to another cell. The wounded man, it is feared, will not recover.—*Clayton county (Iowa) Journal.*

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All ties delivered shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
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The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion.
WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.—The subscribers, now carrying on the Lumber business in Memphis, Tenn., are anxious to form some business connection with parties in the same trade in Chicago as will enable them to keep an assortment of Pine Lumber constantly on hand there, during the coming season. There is no white Pine cut south of the Ohio River, and heretofore the whole southern country has depended on Chicago and [illegible] for supplies of Lumber, via Pittsburgh and the Allegheny River, some 1,500 miles away. Chicago is not more than one third of that distance, and lumber can be shipped the whole way by water. There is no reason why Memphis and the Lower Mississippi country should not form one of the main outlets for the Lumber trade of Chicago. Any information as regards prices here, freights, cost of transportation, etc., will be cheerfully furnished. Address
ROBERT QUIN & CO.,
P. O. Box 925, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 6 Washington street, on the 29th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed, by payment of assessment due and costs thereon. Number of Certificates: [illegible]
ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Tres.

OFFICE OF ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY, Chicago, December 20, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company [illegible]
H. O. LOOMIS,
W. S. GURNEE, } Directors.
D. HESS.

250 BBLS. PRIME PLANTATION Molasses. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wines and Liquors.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.
The subscribers have just received
DIRECT FROM IRELAND,
One Butt of the above Celebrated
WHISKY,
selected expressly for them by Kinahan. The oldest and best of this celebrated brand.
They offer it "NEAT AS IMPORTED."
COXE, FABIAN & CO.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Avenue,)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL
The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.
To Country Merchants—To Hotel Keepers!!
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
To Physicians—To all who use
WINES AND LIQUORS,
FOR PRIVATE AND MEDICINAL USE.
Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy in Bottles,
Imported and Bottled by Himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE OLD PORT WINE,
Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottles.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE,
In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle guaranteeing its purity.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE,
Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Ever since my "AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I do, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and give my certificate, guaranteeing their unadulterated purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the desire of the requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last two, the previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: the duty now on French brandy is 70 percent less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentations of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of the articles which I met with and conquered, in the case of my SCHNAPPS, before it obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—that are being sold to facilitate human disease, and of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the thousands of druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vile compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtue of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and my certificate that it is of the first quality and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my thirty years' commercial integrity, that what I represent the article to be it will be found to be, and be correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any portion of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers and first brandy exporters. I have selected for my agency in France [illegible] Those who have a world-wide reputation [illegible] article by my importation of brandy. I shall not designate the article by any other name than WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY. If I were to do otherwise, I would be subject to the imposition of designing persons, who are constantly engaged in the nefarious practice of imitating all valuable articles, which soon initiate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver st. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular, I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported by me direct; and for "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for medical use. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose persons I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, if they should ever visit New York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I should be most happy to receive and entertain them, and to impart my long experience of the practice and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice of the trade of medicine. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my representations in their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.
"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a prudent business idea, but he rendered the public a valuable service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him; he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But this does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Brandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children. In such cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—[N. Y. Courier.

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and, as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the animal, as well as the physical constitution, thereby promoting the condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in their spirituous quality, are really poisons—more, in their slow undermining of health and reason, than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medicinal and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure Brandy, which we could rely upon as being genuine. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he designs to bottle for use in the United States. The proprietor of the famous 'Schiedam Schnapps,' Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, pro bono publico, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the first purveyor of a great and deadly abuse."—[N. Y. Mercury.

IMITATION LIQUORS.
"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions; and even the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, whose Schiedam Schnapps has made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Nearly the whole press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,
No. 230 Lake Street.
ap21 C. G. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st—That it is as readily digested [illegible]
[illegible]
3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, [illegible]
[illegible]
From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the cod liver oil may be acknowledged as a positive and uncontrovertible fact. Sold by
FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE—
A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. Sold only by FENTON & CO.

ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetary would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetary Lots. The Cemetary can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Ridge Road by way of Lincoln Avenue, or by the continuation of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 58 Clark street.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GEROULD, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] Monday of [illegible] A. D. 1860, being the [illegible] day thereof.
LUCY M. GEROULD, Administratrix.
HENRY M. WILMARTH, Administrator.
Chicago, November 12th, 1859.

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—ON—
BOOTS AND SHOES

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale of these articles of Boots and Shoes with the Patent Metallic Tip in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of the rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly.

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTER,
16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
20 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5,000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
[illegible]
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment.

DRY GOODS.

Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Elastic Cloths, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. An examination of our stock is solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 40 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to the
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all other goods
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell to the Trade at prices paying freight in Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great saving is effected. Every Parent, Merchant and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP,"
meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear out the toe.
We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be urged against it. The accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supersede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, MERRITT & CO.,
48 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,
NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
Have now on hand, and are receiving, a full and most complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the
Western Trade.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 *South Water St.* 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN ... W. C. D. GRANNIS ... M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
194 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
90 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
275 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low
M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
153 South Water Street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 69 LA SALLE STREET,
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, 37 WELLS STREET.
DEPOSITORY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, [illegible] and many other publishers.
W. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

Corporation Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, City of Chicago—City Collector's Office, January 5th, 1860.
Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twenty [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1860, [illegible] at the Court House, in said City of Chicago, on the [illegible] day, I shall report to said Superior Court of Chicago, all [illegible] described, have not been collected or paid, for Judgment against [illegible] together with interest and costs respectively due thereon, to wit:
The Warrants for the Collection of Taxes for general and special purposes, assessed for the municipal year, 1859; said warrants bearing date [illegible] day of September, 1859.
Warrant No. [illegible], South, dated October 11th, 1854—For planking State street, from [illegible] of the planking at Twelfth street to the Archer road.
Warrant 79, South, dated August 24, 1855—For paving Lake street, from the centre of State street to the west line of the grounds of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Warrant [illegible], South, dated December 17, 1855—For opening an alley through Blocks 129 and 130, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant [illegible], South, dated March 27th, 1856—For constructing sidewalk on the north side of Jackson street, from [illegible] street to [illegible].
Warrant 105, South, dated June 14th, 1856—For planking and covering the alley through Block 31, Original Town of Chicago.
Warrant 207, South, dated June 13th, 1856—For extending Lake street from its present terminus at Madison street north to Madison street.
[illegible]
Warrant 221, South, dated February 12th, 1857—For planking and covering the alley in Blocks 123 and 124, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 223, South, dated February 12th, 1857—For planking and covering the alley in Blocks 127 and 128, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 225, South, dated February 20th, 1857—For opening an alley through the centre of Block 31, Fractional Section 15, addition to Chicago.
[illegible]
Warrant 289, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For paving State street, from Madison street to Twelfth street.
[illegible]
Warrant 297, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For grading North street and Prairie avenue.
Warrant 298, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For paving Clark street with Nicholson pavement, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 299, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Washington street to north line of Madison street.
Warrant 300, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Madison street to north line of Polk street.
Warrant 301, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Washington street, from west line of Clark street to east line of Lasalle street.
Warrant 302, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Dearborn street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street.
Warrant 303, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For gravelling Michigan avenue, from Randolph to Twelfth streets, except between Van Buren and Congress streets.
[illegible]
Warrant 306, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading, curbing and gravelling Wabash avenue, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 307, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Wells street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street, excluding the 40-foot roadway of Washington street.
[illegible]
Warrant 320, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Finnell street, from Archer Road to Wentworth avenue.
[illegible]
Warrant 326, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on west side of State street, from Lake street to Madison street.
[illegible]
Warrant 329, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Calumet avenue, from Ringold Place to Monterey street.
[illegible]
Warrant 336, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Bridge street, from Archer Road to [illegible].
Warrant 337, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Edina Place, from Harrison street to Taylor street.
Warrant 338, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Butterfield street, from Archer Road to South street.
Warrant 339, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Purple street, from Archer Road to Grove street.
Warrant 340, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Harmon Court, from State street to Wabash avenue.
[illegible]
Warrant 343, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Franklin street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
[illegible]
Warrant 408, West, dated May 26th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Ewing street, from Halsted street to Blue Island avenue.
Warrant 410, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Canal Port avenue, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 411, West, dated May 28th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on south side of Taylor street, from [illegible]
Warrant 412, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Green street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street.
Warrant 413, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Aurora street, from Milwaukee avenue to Wood street.
Warrant 414, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of O'Brien street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.
Warrant 415, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Goosedge street, from Blue Island avenue to Loomis street.
Warrant 416, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Maxwell street, from Canal street to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 417, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For grading Taylor street, from Reuben street west to the city limits.
Warrant 418, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For planking West Water street, from Randolph street to Washington street.
Warrant 419, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For grading Sebor street, from Canal street to the River.
[illegible]

[illegible] West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks [illegible]
[illegible]
Warrant 449, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on both sides of Sholto street, from Twelfth street to Taylor street.
[illegible]
Warrant 465, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Twelfth street, from Morgan street to Union street.
[illegible]
Warrant 153, North, dated [illegible]—For grading Wisconsin street, from Little Fort Road to Larrabee street.
[illegible]
Warrant 162, North, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, grading and planking Indiana street, from the planking on Wells street to Indiana street bridge.
[illegible]
Warrant 165, North, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading Fullerton avenue, from Little Fort road to Green Bay Road.
[illegible]
Warrant 169, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading North Clark street, from the north line of Chicago avenue to the south line of North avenue.
[illegible]
Warrant 171, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Clybourne avenue from North avenue to Sheffield avenue.
[illegible]
Warrant 178, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Franklin street, from North avenue to Division street.
[illegible]
Warrant 184, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Centre street.
[illegible]
Warrant 6, North and West, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening the North Branch of the Chicago River, so as to afford a channel of fifty feet on the bottom, and so that there shall be twelve feet of low water mark.
All persons interested therein are requested to attend at said Term of said Court.
ja7-3dc36 F. C. MUELLER, Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the North Division, by reason of opening an alley through Block 8, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M. as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said City, by reason of extending Dearborn street, from Madison street to Monroe street, have completed their assessment, and made thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M. as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said city, by reason of opening South street, from Stewart avenue to the South Branch of the Chicago river, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said City, by reason of extending Stewart avenue, from the Archer road to South street, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said Assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, January 11th, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioner appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of thirty-six dollars upon the real estate in the West Division of said City, deemed benefited by grading Cornelia street, from Warren street to Lake street, has completed his assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 30th day of January, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
ja11-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. Benjamin R. Dusold vs. James C. Clark, Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of January, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1860,) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
E. G. ASAY, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860.—William N. Birch vs. Jabez N. Woodward—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez N. Woodward that two writs of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said William N. Birch, and against the estate of the said Jabez N. Woodward, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez N. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CONRAD & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860.—Luther Upton vs. Jabez N. Woodward—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez N. Woodward that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Luther Upton and against the estate of the said Jabez N. Woodward, for the sum of two thousand dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez N. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CONRAD & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Andrew Wylie vs. Allan C. Bryan—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Allan C. Bryan that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Andrew Wylie, for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Allan C. Bryan shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as will be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
MATHER, TAFT & [illegible], Pl'ff's Attys.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
—Whereas, William H. Vinton heretofore executed to Abial R. Carter, a certain Chattel Mortgage, bearing date June twenty-eighth, A. D. 1859, [illegible]
[illegible]
BEXALEEL W. PHILLIPS, Assignee.
STAFFORD & POORE, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Morrell and Margaret Morrell, his wife, and Harvey A. Davison and Julia W. Davison, his wife, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of [illegible] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, execute and deliver to Jesse B. Leavenworth a certain deed of mortgage bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, [illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage.
COVENTRY & ROUNTREE, Att'ys for the Assignee.
Chicago, October 27th, 1859.
The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same hour and place on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1860. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of Mortgage.

ADOLPH C. YAEHDE vs. FRE-derich Wolff, Henry Wolff and Charles J. Hull.—In the Superior Court of Chicago.
[illegible]
H. F. MATHER,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated December 29th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public No-tice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, the Trustee named in a certain deed of trust executed to me by [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, his wife, on the [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to the undersigned, as Trustee, a deed of trust of the premises therein and hereinafter described, to secure Augustus H. Miller and Charles Brown, the payment of [illegible]
[illegible]
JOSIAH W. WESTCOTT, Trustee.
PERRY & DUNCOMBE, Attorneys.
Chicago, January 3rd, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Chancery. J. Read vs. George Halket, Christina Halket, John McGlure and Benjamin Jones.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order of said court, entered in the above entitled cause, at the November Term, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all of Lots number six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in Block twenty-eight (28) of Ogden's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, with the buildings situated on Carpenter street, near Owen street, and all the right, title and interest of the said Robert and the said McGlure, and of said [illegible] of the said George Halket and Christina Halket, defendants, &c.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-nois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Henry G. [illegible] vs. William A. Shepard.
[illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860.

MASTERS SALE.—State of Illi-nois, Cook County, SS. Superior Court of Chicago. John Woolacott vs. Charles B. [illegible] and Henry B. Goodrich.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien.
[illegible]
ASA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery, Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, December 31, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois. [illegible]
FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.
[illegible]
[illegible] HOULTON,
Master in Chancery United States District Court.
Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1859.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—On Tues-day, the [illegible] day of January, 1860, at [illegible] the forenoon, at the store formerly occupied by [illegible] Cook County, Illinois, lately occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous, will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, [illegible]
[illegible]
Assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.
Chicago, Dec. 29th, 1859.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1860.

The money market has been quiet to-day and the demands upon bankers comparatively light. It is well that they are so, for if they were large they could not be supplied. The general money market is decidedly stringent, with no prospect of relief for some time to come. Bankers confine accommodations almost exclusively to Eastern pork or produce drafts with bills of lading attached. All such are still readily taken, though there is a disposition to require shorter time.

Gold 2 per cent. premium. Demand rather more active.

Exchange is very firm at 2 per cent. Some of the bankers refuse to sell to their neighbors below the "current figure." Customers only supplied. Rates for to-day were firmer on receipt of dispatches from

ST. LOUIS

Where it was reported 2 per cent premium for "bankable funds." According to that exchange is at least 1½ per cent. higher there than here. Should this state of things continue, Chicago bankers will be forced to put up the price in order to protect themselves from the drain to which they would otherwise be subjected. The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

"Another close day has passed in moneyed circles. There is a great scarcity in Currency, Bankable funds and Exchange. In the two former it is but temporary; but prospects for less stringency in the Exchange market are not good. St. Louis has now to furnish a large scope of country around it with Exchange; and the demands from Bankers at Quincy, and various other points, are greater than the supply. To-day, few of the Banks sold at all; a Director in the Exchange Bank informed us that institution drew at 1½ prem. on the East, for customers, but the more general rate was 1¾, while outsiders paid 2 per cent. prem. for bankable funds; we know at least of a lot of $4,000, and one of $10,000, selling at 2 per cent., while some smaller sums sold at 1¾@1⅞. On New Orleans, the Southern Bank drew considerable at 2 per cent., but most institutions were not selling, and any amount could have been disposed of at this rate.

Currency is still sought after for investment in the country, and was so scarce to-day that only about ½ difference was had in favor of bankable funds. Most brokers make ½ per cent. difference in favor of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana State Bank, Louisiana, and old Banks of Tennessee, as for these they can purchase exchange at Cincinnati at paying rates.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday reports:

The supply of Eastern Exchange continues light, and not equal to the demand. Dealers get but little over the counter, and for most of the New York checks offered, 45 was paid. Drafts on other points were also in good demand at 37@40 for Philadelphia, and 30@37 for Baltimore and Boston. The rate for bankers' checks, on all the cities, was ½ prem. Prices have a strong upward tendency, but the scarcity of currency prevents an advance. The Valley Bank continues to draw for customers at ½ prem. New Orleans Sight is scarce and in demand. Bankers offered ½ prem. to-day, and held their own checks at 1. The demand for New Orleans bills is in excess of the supply at 1½@2 dis. for 60 days. The offerings on the East are very moderate, and good paper is placed without difficulty at 1½@2 dis. for 60 days, and 1@1½ dis. for 30 days. Gold retails at ½ prem. There is no demand except in this way.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1860.

The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were as follows:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	B'rly bu.	Grass seed
G. & C. U. R. R.	305	4184	1094	1224	167	374	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1618
Northwest'n R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	955	8443	22911	9254	987	273	[illegible]

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High wines brls.	Cut M's. lbs.	Lard. lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	440	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1088	[illegible]	[illegible]	70389	260	40430	54630

The receipts of Hogs to-day were only 1088—all dressed. The market, under a good demand by shippers and packers, was firmer, and sales were made at a range of $5.25@6.20—the latter figure for a small lot averaging 400 lbs. Live Hogs were sold at $4.45@4.80, with a very quiet market.

There was a slightly better feeling in the Provision market, and we report sales of Mess Pork at $15.25, and Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed. In Green Meats there were sales of Hams at 7¼c, and Shoulders at 5c. The market is at present very bare of Cut Meats, while there is a fair inquiry. Lard is quiet at 9¼c, at which 100 tcs changed hands.

The Flour market was less active to-day, there being but few buyers at the prices at which good to choice brands are held. Only about 400 brls were sold at $4.45@4.85 for low grade to choice Spring extras, and $3.50 for common Superfine. The Wheat market was more active and ½@1c lower, with sales of about 16,000 bu at 94@96c for No. 2 Spring and 88c for Rejected Spring. There was a good milling demand, and selected parcels on track were sold at $102@1.03. There was a good demand for Corn, and an advance of ½@1c per pound, with sales of about 12,000 bushels, at 50@51c for No. 1 in store and 44c for Rejected in store. Oats were in active request at 36c, with sales at that figure in store, and 36@36½c on track. The demand for Rye continues good, and the market advanced 1c, with sales at 80c for No. 1 in store. Barley continues in limited supply. Highwines firm at 21½c. Alcohol, 45@46c. Timothy Seed scarce and in demand at $2.00@2.12½. Clover Seed $4.50.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET—Jan. 9.—The *Statesman* contains the following:—BEEVES.—There is no change to note in the market for Beeves. But little has been done, the bulk of the receipts going through. We quote:

Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM NEW YORK.—During the week which ended on the 5th inst., 20,971 barrels of Flour were exported from New York, of which 5,679 brls went to the B. N. A. Colonies, 2,494 do. to B. W. Indies, 2,974 do. to Liverpool, 2,643 do. to Cadiz, and 4,050 do. to Brazil. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 6,612 brls.

Of Wheat, 34,548 bush were exported, 29,524 bush of which went to Liverpool, and the balance to Cadiz. For the corresponding week in 1858, not a bushel was exported.

The exports of Corn were 1,980 bush, against 1,072 do last year.

Of Pork, the exports for the week are 857 bbls; to Liverpool 312 bbls, 222 do to Hayti, and the balance in small lots. Last year the week's exports were 3,089 bbls, divided between London and Liverpool.

Of Beef, 3,404 bbls were exported; 1,445 do to Liverpool, 1,094 do to Bremen, and the balance in small lots.

The export of Hams covers 53,353 lbs, and of Bacon 642,900 lbs, against 32,000 lbs, and 60,000 lbs last year. The demand is principally for Liverpool, Bremen and Glasgow. It is anticipated that a large export demand for cut meats will exist for some time, and that a very large proportion of the cut of Hogs this season has been packed to meet that demand, making quite an inroad into barrelled Pork.

The exports of Lard—chiefly for Liverpool, Glasgow and Cuba—are 217,000 lbs, against 87,000 lbs in 1858.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—The sales have been entirely in a retail way—superfine to the best choice ranging from $5.50 to $6.50, the prevailing quotations being $5.75 to $6. Very little wheat is coming in, and we continue to quote prime at $1.20 and $1.25, though with liberal receipts these figures would not be sustained. The stock of corn is light, and dealers would probably pay 55@57c, while they sell in lots from store at 60c. Oats we quote from 52½ to 57c—the inside price dealers buying rate for round lots. Prime rye brings 85c and prime barley 65c.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—We note sales of 1,566 bbls; for Super $5.25@5.30; Extra $5.60@5.80; Extra Family $5.87@6.00, and for fancy brands $6.25@6.50, as in quality. GRAIN—Sales of 350 bu to arrive at 72c, 400 do do at 73c, 2 car loads ear corn at depot, on time, at 5c per bu; 1 do do do at 70c; 1,200 bu prime Club Wheat, to arrive, at $1.25 per bu; 50 do Rye at $1.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—Flour was very dull, and extra brands were offered at a decline of equal to 20c as compared with last week, say $5.40 for brands which previously brought $5.60. Nothing done in superfine upon which to base a quotation. The demand is of a limited, local character, and holders begin to exhibit some anxiety to realize. Wheat, as yet, does not sympathise with flour, there being a fair demand at full rates. The receipts of both flour and wheat are light, but the stock of the former, in view of the fact that our prices are considerably above a shipping point, is considered large. Superfine has been quoted here at $5.30@5.40 against $5.00@5.20 in New York. Corn is firm at 55@56c in bulk. Sugar dull and heavy. Dispatches from New Orleans quote a decline of ⅛c. In our market whisky has further advanced ½—closing at 21c. Oats firm at 45@48c.

GRAIN IN STORE AT MILWAUKEE.—The amount of Flour and Wheat in store at the warehouses and mills in this city, says the *Sentinel*, at the present date, compared with the stock of these articles on hand on the 1st of January last year, is as follows:

	Jan. 1st, 1859.	Jan. 1st, 1860.	Increase.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wheat Inspection in Chicago—No. 2.

LODI, Jan. 10, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In my last I promised to give you a few cases in point of the practical workings of the inspection system as at present managed.

Dealers have told me that they made more money from No. 2 than they did from No. 1—that they could buy the poorest and lightest wheat raised the last harvest, and if it was dry, they could *doctor* it so as to make it go for No. 2, under the present rule, which is 52 lbs, the lowest weight. They could buy wheat weighing 45 to 52 lbs to the measured bushel, and put it in car with wheat weighing 52 to 58 lbs to the measured bushel, and it would grade No. 2. This could be done by *honest* dealers, that did not wish to mix anything but what they bought as wheat, and yet it would weigh the required 52 lbs—fill the permitted qualification of being "*too dirty for No. 1*" and on its arrival in Chicago it would be put into the same bin with clean wheat, weighing less than 58 lbs, but No. 1 in every other particular.

A friend of mine, doing a small business in the produce line at one of our railroad stations, having occasion to leave home for a few days, left his boy to look after the little business that offered in his absence. It happened that a neighbor, wishing to dispose of his wheat crop, offered it to the boy, who offered him the usual price, thinking "that all was wheat that came to his mill." When it came to be delivered it was found to be very dirty, full of oats and "other grains." He scolded the boy somewhat for buying wheat of that quality, but, being an honest man, would not repudiate the contract, and took the wheat, expecting to lose ten to fifteen cents per bushel. He shipped it; it happened to weigh 52 lbs to the measured bushel, passed No. 2 with the best, prices having an upward tendency at the time. He made over forty dollars on the car load, while wheat that was shipped from the same station, at the same time, very clean and very plump No. 1 in every particular (except, perhaps, not weighing the 58 lbs to the measured bushel,) sold for the same price, and perhaps made totally unfit for making good flour, by being put in the same bin with the car load of wheat, "dirt, oats and other grains."

Another case of the "glorious uncertainty" of inspection regulations. A dealer bought two lots of wheat and shipped them the same day. Both lots were plump, but one of them was quite damp, and he expected for that reason it would pass as rejected, and advised his commission merchant to that effect. The other car load, which was very dry and clean, he supposed would be inspected No. 1, but when the account sales were returned, the car that should have been rejected had been graded No. 1, and the car that was expected to grade No. 1, was inspected No. 2.

Of the many other complaints I have heard of the unjust operation of the present inspection regulations I will only give you another. A grain operator at one of our principal railroad stations bought a farmer's crop. The wheat was very choice Spring. The first car load delivered he cleaned over so that he thought it would certainly grade No. 1, but when he got his account sales he was disappointed, it had only graded No. 2. The next car load he shipped just as it came from the thresher, knowing it was good enough to grade No. 2 in that condition, but when his returns came from this car he was agreeably surprised to find that it had graded No. 1, thus making a discrimination in the same crop in favor of wheat that was dirty.

Is it to be wondered at, that farmers and dealers should become careless about the cleanness or quality of the grain they shipped, when all attempts to raise the standard were just as likely to result in loss and disappointment, and more likely, than it was to turn out profitable.

In regard to the charge against dealers "tributary to Chicago market, mixing oats, rye, barley and mill screenings," I have no doubt but the wheat crop, statistically considered, has been largely increased at the expense of "these other grains," including something cheaper as dirt. My knowledge about this is rather indefinite, but quite a number of millers have told me they sold their screenings to grain dealers, and I pursued the investigation no further. I have been informed that dealers had bought small lots of rye and barley, but did not ship any as such, and one time in my rambles in passing through a warehouse saw a party of laborers filling up a grain cart; on one side was a wheat bin, on the other a bin of oats. Some of the men were putting in wheat and some oats. A gentleman standing not far off said to me: "See what the Inspection rules has driven us into." I nodded my assent to the fact. Comment is unnecessary.

At this point the inquiry will arise, Will the late action of the Board of Trade, in raising the standard of weight, prevent these practices? Under it, scarcely any spring wheat will grade No. 1, no matter how clean, because it will lack weight. Is not the inducement just as great as ever to buy wheat weighing from 52 to 56 lbs. to measured bushel, and mix it with wheat weighing 56 to 59 or 60 lbs.? The inducement is as great as ever, perhaps greater, because I presume we are to understand that any weight below 56 lbs. to measured bushel, will be graded rejected, no matter how clean it may be.

I have aimed in these two articles to present the matter as fairly as can be, and can arrive at no other conclusion than that the inspection system, as regulated by the Board of Trade, is indirectly a premium offered to dealers tributary to Chicago market, (any that will do it,) to mix and adulterate their wheat, with other grains, and a discrimination against dealers that will not do anything of the kind.

Would it not be better to make cleanness and plumpness, the requirement for No. 1, without regard to weight, and where wheat is clean and slightly shrunk, have the inspector mark it No. 2, clean; and put all dirty wheat, plump or slightly shrunk, in bins marked No. 2, dirty. Damp or unmerchantable wheat from any cause to grade as rejected. This would put it in a shape to touch the pocket of dealers, and clean wheat would be the rule in Chicago market.

Yours truly, JERIAH BONHAM.

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

In the general market, to-day, business was sluggish, notwithstanding open weather and the full resumption of river navigation. Hogs were heavy and [illegible] lower, with receipts since Saturday of 3,000 head, exclusive of 2,000 left at Brighton, ... [illegible] ... with sales of about 2,600 head ... [illegible] ... The offering of round lots for future delivery indicates the probable continuance of receipts through the present month—a prospect that packers are not pleased with. On sales of cut of provisions, ... [illegible] ... A lot of 300 brls mess pork ... [illegible] ... Nothing done in bulk meats. For future delivery, the best offers were 6c and 5c for shoulders and sides ... [illegible] ... There were no buyers for lard at over 9½@9¾c for barrel, and 10¼c for keg.—[*Gazette*, 10th.

KEOKUK.

HOGS.—The number of Hogs slaughtered up to Saturday night, (including 1,000 now in the pens of Patterson & Timberman,) is as follows:

*Cleghorn, Batty & Co.	15,887
Godman & Co.	2,180
McCrea & Co.	11,500
Patterson & Timberman	20,000
Total	49,217

*Cleghorn, Batty & Co., and McCrea & Co., have finished slaughtering. The total number, when the last hog is hung on the hooks, will be exactly 50,000.—[Gate City, 10th.

PEORIA.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.—The receipts of dressed hogs have been very light, to-day. We notice an addition to those brought in by wagons, one car load of dressed hogs from Elmwood, consigned to Grier & McClure. We quote the market as follows:

Dressed hogs, $5.50 for 200 lbs and upwards; $5.00 for 150 lbs up to 200 lbs, and $4 for all under 150 lbs.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Pork seems scarce, and has advanced a half cent. The quality is inferior, too, as all the finest have been sold for packing purposes. We cannot too strongly urge the farmers of this vicinity to raise a heavy crop of pork next season, as it is a profitable source of gain to them. This winter some ten thousand dollars worth have been purchased for packing alone, and next season other parties will enter the business, thus affording a steady market for all that is raised. Secure a good quality of stock, and then raise as great a quantity as possible.—[St. Paul Minnesotian, 7th.

ALBANY, N. Y.

HOGS—Are better; for the best hogs ⅛c is more easily obtained than on Saturday and very choice Hogs sell at still higher rates. The market at Boston is better, sales having been made there on Friday at 7¼@7½c for the ordinary run of Hogs and 8c for extra. The sales reported here are:

84 head Canadas, averaging 230 lbs.		$6.62
[illegible] State, dividing on 175 lbs.		[illegible]
[illegible] averaging 220 lbs.		[illegible]
[illegible] 200 lbs.		7.18
[illegible] heavy		7.00
[illegible]		6.60
[illegible] Pig		6.25
[illegible] Chicago, av. 230 lbs.		6.62
34 Mich. pigs		6⅛

The receipts are 1800 head.—[Statesman, 9th.

A LOUISVILLE ESTIMATE.

The Louisville Commercial Review gives returns from 113 packing points, including 12 from Kentucky, 25 from Ohio (estimating Cincinnati at 425,000 head), 25 from Indiana, 21 from Illinois (including Peoria, Beardstown, and excluding Chicago at 172,000,) 4 from Tennessee (including Clarksville and Trice's Landing, Nashville, and Shelbyville), 4 from Missouri, (including Warsaw and estimating St. Louis at 41,000,) 2 from Iowa, 1 from Kansas and 10 points in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, not rated. The following presents the aggregate, viz:

	Last year.	To date.	To come in.
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estimated points	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deficit			[illegible]

From letters received by the editor of the *Commercial Review* he arrives at the conclusion that there will be more hogs and less lard and less lard than last year, and he gives the following average weights:

	1858-9.	1859-60.
Ohio	191	190
Kentucky	210	192
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *Review* is a little beyond the mark with regard to Chicago. We will not probably cut over 150,000 head—if even that number is reached.

LOUISVILLE.

PROVISIONS—Some round lots of Mess Pork, amounting to 3,000 brls, were reported early in the week at $17, after which the market relapsed into complete quietness, until yesterday, when a resumption of navigation afforded facilities for shipment, and ... [illegible] ... Of Bulk Meats, we notice one sale of 3,000 pcs in the early part of the week ... [illegible] ... There has been nothing done in Bulk Shoulders ... [illegible] ... Of Lard, about 400 kegs have been shipped on orders at 11¼c, and a few brls and tierces at 10½c for prime pork-house. The latter is generally held at 10½c.—*Journal*, 10th.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

BEEF CATTLE—Declined a trifle on Common qualities. First quality sold readily at full prices. Common to prime ... [illegible] ... Receipts, 2,000. SHEEP—More active and prices somewhat higher; quality also was more improved. Receipts, 3,000. SWINE—Dull. Receipts, 1,200. Sales, [illegible] gross. Dressed [illegible] Western; [illegible] Ohio [illegible].

Montreal Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] MONTREAL, Jan. 11.

FLOUR—Steady. Sales of a few hundred brls good Upper Canada No. 1 super at $5.20@5.25, at which there are sellers. Fancy nominal at $5.40. Extra quiet at $6. GRAIN—Nothing doing.

Baltimore Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

FLOUR—[illegible]. WHEAT and CORN—Unchanged. PROVISIONS—Firmer.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 955 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were:—100 bbls "Warner" Spring extra at $4.85 del; 100 bbls choice Spring extra on p. t.; 100 bbls "Cook Co." do at $4.75 del; 50 bbls "Colby" Spring extra at $4.45 del; 100 bbls Spring super at $3.50.

CORN MEAL—10 tons Unbolted at $13.50 on track.

MILL STUFFS—7 tons choice Middlings in bags at $20 on track; 8 tons Shorts at $12.75 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 8,443 bu. Market ½@1c lower, and more active. Sales were:—12,500 bu No. 2 Spring at 95½c in store; 1,500 bu do at 95¾c in store; 1,700 bu do at 96c in store; 300 bu Rejected Spring at 88c in store; 800 bu Rejected Winter at 85½c in store; 1,000 bu uninspected Spring at $1.03 on track; 1,200 bu do at $1.02 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 22,911 bu. In good demand and advanced ½@1c. Sales were:—1,500 bu No 1 at 50c in store; 4,000 bu do at 50½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 51c in store; 2,000 bu do *for delivery next week, seller's option*, at 51c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 44c in store; 1,000 bu do at 46c on track; 1,300 bu do at 47c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 2,344 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—2,000 bu No 1 at 36c in store; 130 bags do at 36c on track; on track; 300 bu do at 36½c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 987 bu. Advanced 1c. Sales were:—800 bu No 1 at 80c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 634 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales were:—800 bu No 1 at 60c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 3,063 lbs. Market firm. Sales were:—140 bu Timothy in lots at $2.12½c; 60 bu Clover Seed at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 260 bbls. Market still firm. Sales were:—180 bbls at 21½c.

ALCOHOL—45@46c per gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 1,088. Market firm. The sales were as follows:—

6 Hogs averaging	400 lbs at		$6.20
8	275		6.01
32	250		6.00
16	230		5.75
22	at $5.25 and 5.50, dividing on 150 lbs.		
30	at $5.25, 5.50, and 5.80, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
300	in lots at $5.25, 5.50 and 5.80, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
180	at $5.50 and 5.85, dividing on 200 lbs.		

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 40,430 lbs Cut Meats, 54,690 lbs Lard. Mess Pork in better demand. Sales were:—300 brls city packed at $15.25; 1500 pieces Green Hams at 7¼c; 1800 pcs Green Shoulders at 5c; 2000 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed.

LARD—100 tcs prime Leaf at 9¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales were:—10 pkgs common at 9½c; Good to prime nominal at 9¾@10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 70,389 lbs. Market more active. Sales were at the following quotations:—Green, 6½@6¾c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 13½@13¾c.

BUTTER—Market overstocked and dull. Firkin, 10@12c; Dairy, 12@14c.

POTATOES—Good sound Potatoes scarce and in demand at 45c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz; Turkeys, 8c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Fresh Eggs, 14c ℔ doz; Limed Eggs, 13@13½c.

DRIED FRUIT—10 pkgs Dried Apples at 7½c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts to-day, 12 cars Cattle and 5 do Hogs. Owing to light receipts very little was done to-day either in Hogs or Cattle. The sales to-day were:

17 Cattle averaging	1,025 lbs at		$3.00
6	1,073		3.00
4	1,722		2.85
3	860		2.10
5	1,110		3.00
4	904		2.25
85 Hogs	276		4.80
58	250		4.75
50	223		4.45
13	200		4.75

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

ASHES—Market steady. Sales 70 brls pots at $5.25; $5.37½ for pearls.

FLOUR—Easier with rather more doing for export, while the home trade refuses to purchase more than sufficient to supply pressing wants. Sales 8,400 brls at $5.15@5.20 for super State; $5.25@5.35 for extra State; at the close $5.30 was freely offered for good brands for export; $5.25@5.40 for for common to extra Western; $5.60@5.70 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio—closing quiet. Shippers engaged freight to-day for 3,000 brls for Liverpool and 1,000 brls for London. Canadian flour less buoyant. Sales 400 brls at $5.40@6.65 for common to choice extra. Rye flour at $3.75@4.40. Corn Meal quiet. Buckwheat Flour plenty and dull at $1.87½@2 for 100 lbs.

WHISKEY—Unchanged. Sales 250 bbls at 25½@26c.

GRAIN—Wheat easier, with more doing for export. Sales 8,500 bus No. 1 choice Spring at $1.20; 5,000 bus. prime Mil. Club at $1.21, and 2,000 bus. Winter Red State at $1.30 for milling; 400 prime Winter Canadian at $1.42. Rye quiet. Sales 1,000 bus. at 92c. Barley, [illegible], as in quality. Corn dull and heavy. Sales 5,000 bus at [illegible] for new white and yellow; [illegible] at the do [illegible] for new mixed Western. Oats in good supply and quiet at 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Tallow no sales of magnitude and unchanged. ... [illegible] ... Pork dull and lower; sales 500 bbls, $11.25 prime, $16.12½@16.25 mess. Beef dull and unchanged; sales [illegible] bbls at $4.50@5.50 prime, [illegible] mess, ... [illegible] ... Dressed hogs plenty and dull. [illegible] ... Bacon heavy; sales 100 boxes choice city clear middles [illegible], and a small parcel of western ... [illegible] ... Lard dull at [illegible]. Butter moderate business doing, 13@17c Ohio, 16@23c State. Cheese steady, 9@11½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair request and firm; sales 1,000 bags Rio [illegible]. Molasses quiet but firm; sales 30 hhds Muscavado at 30c. In sugar, unfavorable weather limits business to-day to [illegible] hhds New Orleans at [illegible], and 75 hhds Cuba at [illegible].

STOCKS—All as Board, Chi & R I [illegible]; ... [illegible] ... State stocks in fair demand; ... [illegible] ... U S Coupon 5's of 1874, [illegible]. The Rail Road Bonds were heavy uninfluenced; N Y Cen [illegible], Chi & R I bonds [illegible] ex-int.

Cincinnati Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.

HOGS—Dull. Sales of 500 at $6@6.50. Receipts to-day 3,000.

PROVISIONS—Closed dull. Pork—Western Mess $16.50.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Bails,

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

☞ The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$600	20 horse power	$1,260
8	675	25	1,460
10	775	30	1,675
12	900	35	2,000
16	1100	40	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

D. B. WINTON

GROCER,

NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109

Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of

Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Offering at very low figures for

CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH

TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast.

COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguary.

NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,

FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.

☞ Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town. oc23 a781 3m

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 3666. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road. ja6-b672-1y

DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls prime Dried Apples, 50 bags prime Dried Apples, 50 brls Southern Dried Apples. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

DRIED BERRIES—25 Brls Dried Blackberries, 10 do dried Whortleberries, 20 do dried Elderberries. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 S. Water st.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—200 bxs M. R. Raisins, 100 bxs Layer Raisins, 20 casks Currants, 25 do Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, 141 and 143 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. oc10

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. BEST WINTER Elephant Oil. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. BBLS. NEW MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BOXES CASTILE SOAP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

Some 600 Persons Buried in the Ruins and 100 to 200 Killed!

The Ruins and Those Buried Under Them Consumed by Fire!

Heart-rending Particulars.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10—6 P. M.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about 5 o'clock, while some 600 or 700 operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck.

Some 200 or 300 persons are supposed to be still in the ruins. At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that from 100 to 200 are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some 25 mortally wounded, besides some 50 in different stages of mutilation.

Mr. Chase, the agent of the mills, and Mr. Howe, the Treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building. It is impossible as yet to tell the cause of the disaster.

Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scenes there beggar all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery from the fallen buildings. Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons, who are working as if for their own lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs or arms crushed or torn. One man, shockingly mangled and partly under the wreck, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and with frantic cries searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for their reception. Many stand by the wreck frigid with despair.

Another terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatened death to all who may still be alive in the ruins. Gen. H. K. Oliver is conspicuous and active in cheering those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster. Gangs of men, with ropes below, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck, which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers were killed in their humane efforts.

Since we left the scene of the disaster, reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can be done at such a painful moment, is being done for the suffering victims of this fearful calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

SECOND DISPATCH.

11:30 P. M.—At about ten minutes after five o'clock this afternoon, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about four-fifths of which had fallen, a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to nearly 600 human beings, who were there at work. The building was not thought to be safe. It was built about seven years ago, and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such an extent that some twenty-two tons of iron stays were put in to save it from falling by its own weight. From the best information that can be now gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end It fell inwards.

The firemen at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached. Mr. Charles Batchelder helped remove some twenty-six in various conditions, some still living. Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not been found.

The City Hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded till recognized. Mr. Palmer was buried in the ruins all the time, and thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his throat to end his sugerings. Still he was taken out and lived some time. One woman, in the part of the mill still standing, became frightened and threw herself out of the fifth story door, breaking an arm and injuring herself so she cannot recover.

The laboring force of the mill is about nine hundred and sixty, and it is supposed that about seven hundred human beings were actually buried in the ruins. A woman just rescued says there are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet alive.

About half-past 9, fire was discovered. This additional horror struck terror to the friends that before had been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went on. The force-pump and engines on the ground were at once got to work, and have been pouring torrents on, so that at 11:30 the fire does not seem to have gained, and hopes are entertained that it will be stayed. Those near the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of extricating a woman much hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished.

The Mayor has telegraphed for the Lowell firemen, who will arrive about one o'clock.

12 MIDNIGHT—Calamity succeeds calamity—in ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moans of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can save them.

1:30 A. M.—The Pemberton Mills are now a black smoking mass of brick, mortar and human bones, promiscuously mingled. Probably from 100 to 200 beings perished in the flames. The Washington Mill was in great jeopardy—the wind blowing towards the Duck Mills, whose counting room touches the Pemberton Mills.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Jan 11, 2 A. M.—Through the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, the Washington Mills are now considered to be out of danger. Of the Duck Mill the prospect is not so good. Everything that can be done is being done. Fire companies are present from all the neighboring towns. Between forty and fifty physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places, wherever the injured need their services.

The ruins having burned down, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught, without doubt, from a lantern of burning fluid, which was accidently dropped.

One of the firemen dropped down dead in the street. The streets are filled with a mass of of human beings, every one eager to see and hear. Friends who, before the fire, were alternating between hope and fear, are now settling down into hopeless despair.

Later.

FIRST DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11.—A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building, about 600 remaining. The building was five stories high, 280 feet long by 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet square, shaped like the letter L. It ran 2,700 spindles; 960 operatives were employed.

The following is a list of killed as far as can be recognized this forenoon:

KILLED.

Maurice Bulwer, Rochester, N. Y.; John Dearborn, of Lowell; Mary McDonald, Bridget Ryan, Mary Sullivan, Michael O'Brien, Ellen Colburn, Barnard Hallifield, Hannah Shaw, Ellen Roan, Ellen Sullivan, Margaret Shelton, Bridget Daugherty, Jeremiah Carr, Mrs. Anna Mulraux, Joanna Cronan, Bridget Loughey, Mary Haward, Lafayette Branch, overseer, Thos. W. Watson and Johanna Harley, all of Lawrence

WOUNDED.

Among the wounded are: Eliza Dorr, fatally; Bridget Bradley, fatally; Kate Harybee, a German, thigh fractured; Geo. Carcalfer, Henry Call, and Margaret Hamilton, all fatally wounded; D. P. Harron, Cecelia Stevens, Mary and Margaret Slaven, Mary Kennedy, Hannah Hennessy, Ellen Mahony, Mary Cook, Robert Hayes, Ira D. Lock, Mary A. Coleman, Sarah Doyle, John and Elizabeth Ward, and Thomas Conner.

Three persons are known to have been literally roasted alive.

Eliza Dorr has since died and others are dying.

The fire is subdued. Only two bodies have been taken out since the conflagration. Coroner Lamb commences an inquest to-day. The building was uninsured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

1 P. M.—We have very little additional in regard to the dreadful catastrophe. A large portion of the killed are young girls, many of them being main supports of their parents.

The fire was confined to the ruins of the Pemberton Mills.

The loss of property is [illegible] $600,000 [illegible].

The Mayor has issued the following notice:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11.—Terrible as our calamity has been, I think it is much over-estimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this A. M., I find the dead and missing, which is equivalent to dead, is 115 and 160 wounded. Some of the wounded will die, but very much the larger number will survive.

Signed, N. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

Dispatch from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Lawrence catastrophe casts a gloom over the city. Hon. David Sears presided at a meeting of twenty gentlemen today, who subscribed $2,000 for relief of the sufferers, and appointed a committee to solicit further subscriptions. Trains to Lawrence are crowded. A strong force of reporters is on the ground and accounts received are voluminous, but really afford little news. Jno. Ward, operative in the carding room of the second story, who was miraculously saved with his wife, who worked near him, describes his escape as follows:

Was in the carding room with the 2d Overseer lighting up. It was five or ten minute before five; we had but a few burners lighted; suddenly heard a loud thundering crash overhead and looking up saw shafting coming down upon us all over the room. Terrified, I stood fastened to the spot, although I knew the building was coming on me. Then I heard the Overseer shout; I tried to jump out of the rubbish, but something struck me senseless; when I came to, I found myself in the rubbish, covered with blood from wounds in my face. Finally I crawled up and got to the top and found a lot of ruins hanging over me which liked to have taken my life, but I succeeded in getting out. I passed a dead girl and two mangled bodies. When first I was knocked down I fell under a heavy grinding stone, which was too heavy to give way to the weight above. Ward found his wife at the City Hall.

The following is one of the heart-rending incidents: Margaret Hamilton, aged 14. This was her first day's work. Her devoted mother attend her, and when asked what injuries her daughter had received, replied: "Her arm is broken, and her head is broken, and oh, my God! (and here the poor woman burst into tears), my poor darling is all broken." The unfortunate girl died to-day. The daughter was the main support of her mother and four children.

Miss Olive Bridges of Calais, Maine, who worked in the fifth story, seized the hoisting chain of the elevator and went safely down and escaped uninjured.

Before the building caught fire, a number of those imprisoned beneath the ruins could be seen and conversed with. Drink and refreshments in some instances were passed to them, when the fire spread over the ruins they found escape hopeless and bid adieu to friends, and in several cases gave directions as to the disposition of their effects.

In one part of the building a hole was battered through a wall, and through it could be seen three young women, who said they were not at all injured. One thrust her arm through the small aperture and begged to be drawn through it, but before the aperture could be made large enough, the flames drove the men away, and the poor prisoners perished.

A jury was summoned, who, after reviewing the dead, adjourned till to-morrow.

The insurance on the Pemberton Mills was $415,000, said to be against fire only.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—*Times Correspondence.*—The War Department is preparing for effective operations in the spring against the Indians, who are now committing depredations on the Santa Fe mail route. Col. Sumner's command will furnish the forces. Col. Johnston's Utah command is to be ordered into Oregon in the spring.

Letters from leading bankers in New York state that owing to the non organization of the House, Post Office scrip will not be purchased at higher rates than was paid 6 months ago.

The President has nominated to the Senate ex-Congressman Hughes, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims.

Among the other confirmations to day, are those of Marshall M. Smith as Consul to Constantinople, and Henry N. Miller as Postmaster of Detroit.

The mail contractors continue to throw up their contracts, finding it impossible to continue the service through the failure of Congress to make appropriations.

In the House to-day, on the second vote for Speaker, Messrs. Briggs, of N. Y., and Morris, of Pa., voted with the Southern Opposition for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Davis, of Ind., received the votes of Messrs. Allen, Barr, Cooper, Cox, Howard, Montgomery, Morris (of Ill.,) and Riggs. Mr. Winslow got those of Messrs. Dimmick and Maclay. Mr. Davis, of Miss., voted for Mr. Bocock; Mr. Clark, of N. Y., for Mr. Adrain; and Mr. Adrain, for Mr. Reynolds.

The U. S. Agricultural Society to-day added President Buchanan and Ex-Presidents Tyler and Van Buren to the list of honorary members.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The town is full of politicians. The Convention to-day will be the largest ever held in the State. The Douglas men claim three-fourths of the delegates.

2D DISPATCH.—The Convention was called to order by Hon. James W. Chapman, of the Central Committee. J. J. Bingham and J. D. G. Nelson were selected temporary Secretaries.

Upon a vote for temporary Chairman, Hon. Robert Lowry (Douglas) received 1894 votes, Samuel E. Perkins (Administration) 1744.—Lowry declared elected.

A motion was then made by John L. Robinson, and seconded by Gov. Willard, Lowry was declared permanent President unanimously.

The Committee to report on contested seats, to be appointed by the Chair, was raised by vote—256 against 104.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

THIRD DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The Convention met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on credentials, reported on contested cases in Spencer, Laporte and Jennings counties, upon which much discussion ensued. The Spencer County case was settled by an agreement that the double delegation cast two votes each and retain seats. Laporte and Jennings decided for Douglas delegates.

Adjourned.

The Committee on Credentials will be ready to report on the remaining contests in the morning, when the regular business will be proceeded with.

Alabama Democratic Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11.—The Democratic State Convention opened stormily today.

Mr. Hunkers moved that Gen. Bulger, of Tallahassee, act as the temporary chairman.

Mr. Yancy opposed this, and in closing moved that Mr. Smith of Lauderdale, act as chairman.

Both chairmen took seats at the Speaker's stand in the Hall of Representatives, both putting motions amid great noise and confusion. Finally, the parties compromised by the selection of F. S. Lyon as temporary chairman, who is an old line Union man, and not of the Yancy wing. He appointed a committee of the two men to decide on the rights of the double delegation from Mobile and Montgomery.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M. amid great excitement.

Wool Sale in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The wool sale by Horatio Harris & Co., was well attended by many dealers from New York, as well as by a large number of interested parties from New England. The bidding was very spirited, and all the lots were disposed of, aggregating 348,000 pounds. A large part of the foreign was withdrawn. The following were the sales of the domestic: 4,000 broken fleece and tub at 33c; 12,000 do unwashed fine and mixed fleece at 32c; 12,000 fine and medium tub at 45c; 8,000 do graded fleece at 43@50c; 45,000 do extra graded do at 53c; extra do do at 53@54c; 15,000 double do at 62½c; 3,000 common medium fleece at 39c; 45,000 graded fleece at 45@50½c; 20,000 extra graded at 54c; 18,000 common and medium fleece at 38c; 35,000 extra graded do at 52½@54c; 10,000 double do at 58c; 35,000 graded fleece at 45@50c; 2,000 double extra pulled at 42c; 3,000 extra pulled at 46c; 29,900 superfine pulled at 34@37c; 35,000 No. 1 do at 29c; 1,500 black do at 26c; 20,000 superfine pulled at 33½@34c.

Democratic Convention in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday after passing a majority report, amended by additional and more ultra Southern demands for a slave code. An ineffectual attempt was made to endorse the Cincinnati platform. Douglas and Illinois politics were denounced.

C. M. Clay spoke last night to a vast audience from the portico of the State House, the doors having been closed on him. He avowed being an emancipationist, and vindicated the patriotism of Seward. There was no disturbance.

New Railroad Contracted For.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 10.—The *Times* of this city announces that the contract for building the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad to the State line, by some Boston parties, were signed yesterday, and the Road is to be completed from Cedar Falls to Waverly, Bremer county, the present year; to Floyd, Floyd county next year, and to the Minnesota State line, in Mitchell county, by the 1st of January, 1863, or sooner should the Minnesota and Cedar Valley Road be completed prior to that date.

The Weather.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—9 A. M.— CAIRO.—Cloudy, windy, and thermometer 26 degrees above.

ST. LOUIS.—Weather clear; slight snow; 16 above.

MUSCATINE.—Cold and clear. Thermometer at zero.

DUBUQUE.—Clear; thermometer 4 below.

To Editors.

Owing to the bad working of the line last evening, we did not hear of the Lawrence accident till after 11 o'clock. No one regrets more than I that you did not receive it last night. Had we had the slightest intimation of it, the lines would have been held open till the report was through, and then sent to you all.

Jan. 11. (Signed,) D. H. CRAIG.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

SENATE—Mr. Rice presented the credentials of Mr. Morton S. Wilkinson, Senator from Minnesota, from the 4th of March, 1859, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. Iverson introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Eastern and Western Districts of Texas. Read and referred.

Mr. Green continued his remarks on Pugh's resolution, contending that the territories have no power to prohibit slavery, and expressing confidence in the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Pugh followed in reply to Iverson and Green, and argued to show that his views were consistent with the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas and Nebraska act.

Without concluding, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Scranton, of Pa., said his constituents had demanded of him no pledges, and that he enjoyed an independent position. He had once voted for Mr. Gilmer, not that he loved Mr. Sherman less, but order more, and desired to rescue the House from its difficulties. Mr. Sherman had explained satisfactorily to him that he repudiated all sympathy for the obnoxious sentiments of Helper's book. He then called the attention of the House to a recent meeting in Luzerne county to declare attachment to the Union and Constitution. The resolutions adopted, doubtless express the sentiments of the entire people. They condemned in strong terms aggressions on the institutions of the South, and approved the conduct of Gov. Wise in connection with Brown's invasion of Virginia.

Mr. Campbell endorsed the patriotic sentiments of the resolutions. The time had arrived when he could say for Pennsylvania, without fear of contradiction anywhere, that she has always been true, and always will be true to the Constitution and laws. His State was too great to be injured. She had a population of 3,000,000—an empire in herself. She sits on her mountains with an iron crown on her head. She is for the Union now, and will be till the last syllable of recorded time. She will not embark in any crusades against her neighbors. He believed in the equality of the States. He repudiated the idea that any particular man cannot be lawfully, peaceably and quietly carried into the Presidential chair. Where would treason show its front? Who would commit the act? He believed the people would rise in their might to support the Constitution and the laws of the land. He had voted for Mr. Gilmer with great pleasure because Mr. Gilmer was for the Constitution, and the laws, and an unflinching friend of protection. In reply to Mr. Gartrell's remark, made yesterday, that the single cotton crop of Georgia would purchase all the arms and ammunition Pennsylvania could make, such Mr. Gartrell now explained that he intended to say, Mr. Campbell proceeded to show that the production of Pennsylvania, mineral and agricultural, for one year were $200,000,000; while the actual value of the cotton crop of the South was not more than $265,000,000, or $285,000,000.

After further debate a call of the House was made, with a view of voting for Speaker. The first ballot resulted:

Whole number of votes	221
Necessary to a choice	111
Sherman, Rep.	107
Hamilton	73
Gilmer, Am.	19
Davis, Ind.	10
Florence	6
Scattering	6

After considerable discussion of rather a rambling character, another vote was taken:

Whole number of votes	221
Necessary to a choice	111
Sherman	106
Hamilton	70
Gilmer	20
Davis, Ind.	9
Scattering	7

Adjourned.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., has arrived here with $20,000 in specie.

The sloop Savannah sailed for Pensacola on the 5th inst. The Brooklyn was at Vera Cruz, and the Saratoga at Sacrificios.

Miramon took several places on the Pacific, on his return to the Capitol. The Liberals recaptured them.

The correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune* says that the President's Message, advising the intervention of the United States, was well received by the Liberals.

It was reported that the British Minister intends removing the embassy to Vera Cruz, and recognizing Juarez.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He takes strong Union ground, and regards the idea of disunion as very remote; opposes the African slave trade and urges retrenchment, recommending sundry measures to that end.

The House to-day declared vacant the seat of Mr. Johnson, member elect from Passaic Co., on the ground that he had been convicted in the Court of conspiracy.

Sailing of a Steamer.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The steamer Canada sailed at 1.30 p. m. for Liverpool via Halifax, with 30 passengers for the latter part. She took no specie. The mail from New York via Stonington failed to arrive in time for her.

Arrival of California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamship North Star, with the California mails of the 20th ult., arrived this evening. News anticipated.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 11.—The Legislature convened at 12 M. to-day. T. P. Lyon, of Racine, was elected Speaker of Assembly. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS:

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

☞ The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge. HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO. de20 '59 1y

FLEET & WALMSLEY,

MAKE LADIES' DRESSES,
MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS,
MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING.

They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable cost, and ensure satisfaction in fit, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as

HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GOLVES AND MITTENS,

Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be outdone, as they sell low for cash.

Also—An assortment of Wools, German Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful

"Nursery Basket."

☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at

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Patent Conical Volute Steel Car-Springs.

With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invite the attention of Railroad Managers, Car and Engine builders, and others interested in Railroad Machinery and Economy, to these Springs, and the improvement in their application.

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

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PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

☞ Have all sizes on hand. de14-b229-3m

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Successors to Wm F. Ross & Co.,

Will open on THURSDAY next, at the old stand,

141.........LAKE STREET.........141

A large and extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

Fresh from Eastern Markets.

Those desirous of bargains are invited to call

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO.,

Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency,

WHEELER'S BUILDING, No. 3½ North Clark street.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do; 500 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

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Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.
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Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York.

☞ Office No. 2 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

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T. L. MILLER, INSURANCE AGENT. Office No. 150 South Water street.

Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00.

Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,213 00.

Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00.

Montauk Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00.

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,3 170.

Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $900,000 00.

T. L. MILLER, Agent. ja13-1y

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.

Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

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NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

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NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn.

Paid up Capital, $181,636.23.

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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— HARTFORD, CONN.

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TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
PAID UP CAPITAL		1,000,000 00
ASSETS		2,030,423 50
	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Bank Stocks—In New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, etc.	$809,400 00	$915,344 00
United States Stock and Treasury Notes	207,500 00	215,136 50
State Stocks—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	166,650 00
City Stocks—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City	15,000 00	116,900 00
Rail Road Stocks—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River	35,700 00	37,468 00
Mortgage Bonds	32,867 00	33,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		60,000 00
Miscellaneous Items		23,263 77
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		350,360 13
		$2,030,423 50

LIABILITIES

Claims—unadjusted and not due ... $63,242 00

Applications received and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

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PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria.

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Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

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NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets July 1, 1859 ... $233,351 89

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HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets. jy14-1y-d785

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THE BANK OF AURORA, HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention. Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago. E. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

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Business per and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to. The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh24-ly c879

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B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

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EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [ja25, '60] JOHN S. AMBLER.

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EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. E. B. [illegible]. Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homan & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja30-dl-ly

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Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited. References, by permission, to Hunt & Wheeler, Chicago; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York. oc26-1m

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents. Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from the Western friends. Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oc10 b843 6m

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 45 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe13

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1859.....Winter Arrangement.....1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at

9:30 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 4.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 6.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 11.30 p.m.; Cairo at 4.00 a.m.; Memphis at 5.00 p.m. next day, and New Orleans at 4.00 a.m., 3d day.

9:30 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.00 a.m.; Galesburg at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m.; Memphis 7.00 p.m. second day, and New Orleans at 4.00 p.m., third day.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m. [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:00 am.—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:00 am., Albany 4:00 pm., New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night.

9:45 am.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:00 am., and Louisville at 5:00 am.

7:00 pm.—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6:00 pm., Albany 5:00 pm., New York 10:30 am., Boston 4:30 pm.

7:00 pm.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:00 am, and Louisville at 3:30 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 53 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent. je23

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS,

Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad. Leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets—

11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
8:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.

5:25 a. m.—Night Express.
10:20 p. m.—Mail and Express.

☞ Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.

At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.

At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 40 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Northern States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 6:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:50 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:20.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt. my24

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES.

1859-60..........WINTER ARRANGEMENT..........1859-60

Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York,

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am, Mail and Express leave Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 6:20 pm, and Detroit at 6:00 pm.

7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:55 am, and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

☞ No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

☞ Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. O. GRAY, General Western Agent. no13

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:

11:40 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate places.

At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.

At 4:25 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent. fe13-ly

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Completed Through to Oshkosh, Wis.

—FOR—

Oshkosh, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Ripon, Berlin, Sparta, La Crosse, St. Paul, Prairie du Chien, Watertown, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, &c., &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO STATION FROM COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS,

12:15 pm Day Express—Through to Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, making direct connections for all points North and West.

6:00 pm Night Accomodation, for Janesville and way stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE—11:45 am, Way Passenger. 5:30 pm, Through Express.

oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Chicago at 12.15 p.m., for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad; at 4.50 p.m., for Waukegan, and a Freight Train for Milwaukee, with Passenger Car attached at 5.45 a.m. for accommodation of way travel. Trains arrive at 5.30 p.m. from Milwaukee; 8.45 a.m. from Waukegan, and Freight at 4:15 p.m.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt. ja5

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted):

LEAVE RACINE.

At 10:20 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 5:20 P. M.—thence by trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.

ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. de27-ly

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

5:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.)
7:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. HUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.		TRAINS EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN.		MAIL TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 am.	Leave Cedar Rapids	5.15 am
Leave Clinton	4.05 pm.	Arrive at Clinton	1.00 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	Arrive at Chicago	8.00 pm
NIGHT TRAIN.		NIGHT TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	12.00 m
Leave Clinton	5.00 am.	Arrive at Clinton	5.50 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	9.40 am.	Arrive at Chicago	5.00 am

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.
At Tipton Run, with stages for Toronto.
At Clarence, with stages for Tipton.
At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marengo, Newton, Des Moines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi Rivers, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills.

☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

1859 GREAT 1860

Central Short Line Route

—VIA—

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by unbroken rail, to all points, at as low rates as any route, and with the Companies named above, at their office,

75 Dearborn Street,

and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 80 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the Eleventh Depot, Philadelphia. fe-23-1m

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves 8.45 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 5.00 p.m. Sundays excepted. Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.30 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.45 a.m. ... Night Express leaves 11.30 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.35 a.m. Mondays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. December 7th, 1859.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. ... Woodruff's ... The Mail and Fast Line run daily. ... The Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains are provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston; Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above routes.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston Passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE!

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts, or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athearn & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koons, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja17-ly

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA, NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES.

On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates:

DRY GOODS, per ton measurement ...
HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,240 lbs ...
TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN ...
CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,240 lbs ...

The above includes all charges, except Marine Insurance, from Liverpool to Portland. Merchandise particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoice of value by mail, pre-paid, direct, to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight.

Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to

JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 11:15 am, and arrives 9:00 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11:30 pm. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 6:40 am. (Mondays excepted.)

Joliet Accommodation leaves at 4:30 pm., arrives at 9:45 am., (Sundays excepted.)

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, consisting of all late Patterns.

Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fixtures sold very low for cash. Pipe put on per pound. ja8-ly-c85

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

34....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....34

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

and Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street. my23-ly

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL for $3.50 PER TON. This Coal is the cheapest and best for Offices, for Hotels, for stores, for Dwellings, and for Manufacturing purposes.

It is received daily from the MINES, and carefully selected, screened, and kept under sheds.

We have also the best qualities of

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, SCRANTON, BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA, BLOSSBURGH.

Which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

HIGGINS & GOODHALL, Corner Market and Madison streets, and Premises Adjoining Express Works.

COAL! COAL!—I have a large stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates.

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, SCRANTON, SHAMOKIN, BRIER HILL, ORMSBY, CHIPPEWA, BLOSSBURG.

I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing Coal, and am enabled to deliver it DRY and CLEAN, a consideration, as we have not room to store their coal.

Orders received and promptly executed at my Yard, No. 51 North Wells street and foot of North Market street.

A. B. MEEKER.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL

We are retailing Erie, Briar Hill, Chippewa, Scranton, Pittston, Lackawanna, Lehigh, and all other Coals at the LOWEST market prices. Also, our own Northern Illinois Coal, equal to Erie or Briar Hill, at $5.00 per ton. Coal Yard 136 South Market street.

Orders left at Custom House, 12 Lasalle street, will be promptly attended to.

oc19-a715-3m LAW & BROTHER.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

New York and Galway Line.

The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer

PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Prowse,

Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Jan. 5th, calling at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.

Prices of Passage—First Class $90; [illegible] ... Third Class $30, including ... [illegible] ... tickets to any of the principal cities ... [illegible] ... railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.

First Cabin passage to St. Johns ...

For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street.

de27-b806-3m

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, Chicago.

se15-1y

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. Telescopes, Spy Glasses, &c. Repairing done by the best gunsmiths and warranted. ☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. my27

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—SHARPS AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Hazard's Powder, Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 186 Lake st.

STAR MILLS OF QUINCY.—This justly celebrated brand of Flour is offered to the city trade at the lowest market price, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Every Barrel Warranted. PARKER & BOYINGTON, Agents, (Late Sawyer, Parker & Co.) 174 South Water street. ja5-b556-3m

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—C. B. Dupee's Sugar Cured Hams are now ready and for sale by all First Class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine unless branded. Office 37 State st. [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street . . . 171

Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

☞ No Girl sent from the office without a reference.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN Piano Fortes and Melodeons,

NO. 99......CLARK STREET......NO. 99

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes which have been awarded seventeen First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Agent at the Store 99 Clark street.

WORCESTER SAUCE, MADE BY R. F. DIXIE.

We recommend this Sauce to the attention of Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Private Families, as superior to any of the imported, and believe that it will be found by the public ... [illegible] ... For sale in bottles, at wholesale and retail, by GORE & [illegible].

"THE JONES LAMP" ... [illegible]